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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Fascist Italy Hails Projects

Reich Sees Müller Aid Resign

Roosevelt Plans Job Insurance

American Tourists Still Spend

DeForest Sees Television Near

Boston Gets Costliest Player

ALL Italy joins in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of Fascism. At Florence the bodies of Fascists who fell during the Black Shirt revolution are interred as heroes in the basilica of Santa Croce, "Italy's Westminster Abbey." Premier Mussolini presides at impressive ceremonies and makes an address. A more active form of celebration is the inaugurating throughout the nation of 2829 different public works projects which have been carried through at a cost of $150,000,000 to give employment. These include electrification of railroads, building of public utilities, reclamation of marshes—Whole farming domains have been lifted out of the mud, as the ancient Romans tried vainly to do.

¶ Germany sees developments in the struggle of the dissenting Protestant pastors against the dictatorial rule of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller. Dr. August Jäger, Bishop Müller's chief assistant, resigns as Commissioner for Protestant Churches in Prussia and recommends "an inner council of bishops to assist in the work of reconstruction, with prospect of true pacification." Chancellor Hitler has twice postponed receiving an allegiance oath from Müller and his staff—The dissenters grow in hope that they are winning the Chancellor to their views.

¶ New York is told President Roosevelt will ask Congress for legislation providing unemployment insurance on a national basis. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the President's committee on economic security, announces that a campaign of education will precede the legislation so there will not be divided opinion on its merits. He says the best hope for absorbing the unoccupied 20 per cent of the population lies through private employment. The chief end of insurance is not to take care of the idle—Rather, it is to bring security to those already employed.

¶ The U. S. Post Office Department, for the first time, dispatches a postmaster to the vicinity of the South Pole. With a big batch of philatelic mail being sent to Byrd expedition headquarters so the letters may come back to stamp collectors, Charles F. Anderson is also sent so that the cancellation imprint of Little America, Antarctica, may be precisely applied. Byrd's exiles eagerly will devour their letters from home—But the real excitement, inexplicably, will lie with the collectors when their empty envelopes come back.

¶ Americans spent $105,000,000 touring foreign countries during the first six months of 1934. The figures, given out by the Department of Commerce, indicate that devaluation of American dollars did not halt travel. The expenditures abroad were made by 103,320 tourists. During the same period traveling Europeans spent a mere $25,000,000 in the United States. It may not be that Americans are more deeply bitten by the travel bug than Europeans—But Americans are more successful in finding means to wing their way after the bug.

¶ The New York Academy of Medicine hears Dr. Burrill B. Crohn declare most intestinal and alimentary ailments are the result of anxieties and phobias. The sufferer is usually one who is timid, afraid, lacking in self-confidence, or reticent and suppressed. The best thing the physician can give in these cases, Dr. Crohn says, is right sympathy and a capacity for understanding. He finds the basis of most prevalent nervous ailments to be fatigue. Finally he tells the graduates his best prescription for harassed folks of today—It's a mixture of more play, recreation, vacation, sleep, change of scene.

¶ Canada hears Dr. Lee deForest, radio and television expert, declare television will soon be at its height in lifting public men into the eyes and ears of multitudes. As the eminent ones trip down the ship's gangplank on the way home from Europe, as Dr. deForest was doing, they will give their impressions of foreign affairs to as many as care to snap on their home machines. The inventor also says the movie producers will drop the use of film—Instead, they will put on great shows and take the audiences directly to them by television.

¶ New England sports circles grow excited over the statement that "something more than" $139,000 has been paid for "All Star" Joe Cronin as manager-shortstop of the Boston Red Sox. The awesome question remains: Will Bucky Harris, late Red Sox leader, Babe Ruth or another succeed Cronin as manager of the Washington Senators? Big business makes a deal; the fans follow it with enthusiasm. That discloses the secret of baseball's vogue—The doubting management makes much money, but the trusting sports-lovers garner much fun.

Its Dedication Is Postponed

Wide World — Navy and Marine Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—At the personal request of President Roosevelt, formal dedication of the new Navy and Marine Memorial has been postponed until Memorial Day, 1935, it was learned today.

The monument, undoubtedly the most unusual and most striking ever erected in the capital, has already been placed. Dedication was scheduled for today, Navy Day, but the President considered a Memorial Day dedication more appropriate. The delay will give time to complete the landscaping and the base of the monument.

Business Is Host to New Deal

Lower Interest Proves Credit

'Port of Revere' Here at Last

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

Business to State Its Case

Wider and wider the gap between New England business and the President seemed to be growing. In the last few months uncertainty expressed itself in more vigorous opposition to some of the President's policies. But Wednesday the trend was tentatively reversed by the President's conciliatory speech.

And today came another step toward reconciliation. On Nov. 22, it was announced, protesting business men will sit in conference with New England politicians and leaders of the Administration, will state their case frankly and without reserve. The New England Council has arranged it.

The hope is that both parties will end by understanding each other, that angry sniping will give way to coöperation.

At the head of the prominent visitors' parade will be Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Donald Richberg, new key man of the NRA. To the New Englanders they will represent respectively the issue of government relief and the NRA. Both policies are red herrings to executives of these six states today. The visitors will listen to their protests and attempt to explain.

Said the Council, "The time has come for New England to express itself definitely and directly on what is being done at Washington, to tell congressmen and the makers of policies. We urge all to come."

Carney to Washington?

Maneuvers in the higher ERA personnel are today in the wind, but direct questions have been neatly turned aside. This much is certain, that State Director Joseph P. Carney has resigned, that his former assistant, Arthur G. Rotch, is appointed to take his place.

But rumors from semiofficial sources persist that Carney is to go to Washington, to take a post close to Federal Director Harry L. Hopkins—perhaps as his assistant. Ask Mr. Carney, he will say he resigned for "personal reasons." Ask Director Hopkins, he will corroborate.

But the rumors continue. Mr. Carney, said Mr. Hopkins, has done outstanding work, has made a notable contribution to policies and methods of organizing relief. From Washington come reports that he is needed there.

In addition, Mr. Carney has simultaneously resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue for this district. "For personal reasons also," he explained. And the doubts increased.

Meanwhile, word has gone the rounds that Judge William M. Welsh, former Mayor of Northampton, will succeed Mr. Carney in the revenue collector's post. When asked, he said, "All I know is what I read in the papers." He, for one, hopes all these maneuvers will be cleared up at once.

Hubbardston Smiles

Mr. Carney picked a dramatic occasion to announce his resignation. It came at the first regular meeting of the state committee for the Hubbardston rehabilitation project. He turned the chair over to Mr. Rotch and final blueprints for the project were approved.

The plans call for $81,000 of federal funds in November, and a 10 per cent larger amount each month until April, to be spent on this first rural rebuilding project in all of New England. By April, this depression-scarred town is to be back on

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Radio's Profit Motive Faces Denunciations

First American Survey Brings Vigorous Appeal From Educators

Morgan Leads Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Round denunciation of the profit motive as the mainspring of American radio programs is contained in testimony given to the broadcast division of the Federal Radio Communications Commission in the first great official study of the cultural effect of radio ever made in the United States.

While Canada has made two of these independent surveys, and England has decided that the cultural effect of radio for good or ill is so vital to the English that the whole system of broadcasting must be retained in the Government, the American Government is only now in the midst of its first great survey.

Following the extraordinary vote in the last Senate session by which the drastic Wagner - Hatfield amendment to allocate one-quarter of all broadcasting facilities at one stroke to educational and cultural interests got more than one-third of the total votes cast, and with the expectation of growing Congressional unrest in the forthcoming session, educators have been giving testimony in Washington demanding fundamental changes in the radio setup.

Defects Amid Quality

Alone of the great countries of the world, they charge, the ether has been handed over in America to commercial advertisers seeking private gain. Though admitting that some of the current broadcasts are superb in their excellence they stress nevertheless the defects of a system in which greed for profits is frequently dominant.

Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, chairman of the National Committee on Education by Radio, with direct annual membership of 200,000, and editor of the National Education Association, has quoted the experience of Canada in meeting the same problems confronting the United States. The latest Canadian commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Aird, concluded that "the very destiny of our cultural life" depends on adequate broadcasts.

One proposal before the American commission is that all direct sales talk should be forever prohibited on the radio. The very finest programs, it is pointed out, have been given with only the name of the sponsoring organization mentioned at the beginning and conclusion.

Parents in Helpless Situation

In particular the direct appeal being made to the children of the household over the heads of their helpless parents is stressed as a major situation needing reform.

Quoting the Canadian recommendations on this point, Dr. Morgan attacked this "effort to form the habits of children."

"Civilization cannot progress by abusing the children," he declared.

Other recommendations in Canada were that channels should be so allocated between different kinds of service that the listener would always have a choice between different types; that educational interests should have fixed channels, and that "It should not be possible for one monopoly to control both newspaper and radio in a given territory."

Regarding claims of the big chains of giving a majority share of their

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

African Shepherds Pipe Cattle Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Basutoland, S. Af.

COWS might not seem to be the type of animal which would be sentimentally affected by flute playing, but the Basuto cattle-herdsman always leads his cows and oxen home by playing them a lullaby on his home-made pipes.

And it is not much of an instrument for playing lullabies, either. It is made from a crow's feather, a bit of dried gut and a piece of plank. But the cows love it.

The herdsman never calls them. When it is time to return home he merely pipes a tune and the cattle gather round him. Then he leads them quietly back home, still playing.

Jensen's Removal As Milk Arbiter Rouses Protest

Washington Is Declared Misled by Interests With Ax to Grind

The removal of Dr. Einar Jensen as federal milk administrator for New England has aroused a storm of protest from interests representing the farmer and consumer.

In these sources there has originated a distinct counter-move against the action of Washington officials on the claim that Dr. Jensen's dismissal indirectly hinges on an attempt by large dealers to obtain control of price-fixing in the retail markets.

Dr. Jensen it is declared by his supporter, has persistently stood in the way of every attempt in New England to permit the fixing of prices to consumers.

Letters of protest, demanding the retention of Dr. Jensen as federal milk administrator were mailed to Washington today by Miss Margaret Wiseman, executive secretary of the Suffolk County Consumers' Council.

None of those opposing Dr. Jensen's removal questioned the sincerity of the Administration at Washington in its effort to obtain a fair and impartial milk chief for New England. They alleged, however, that the Washington action was the result of obstacles that Dr. Jensen had to contend with in the administration of his office.

Dr. Jensen, it is said, will return to his research activities in dairying that formerly won recognition for him as one of the nation's outstanding authorities on this subject.

And according to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, New England milk authority, "There is no question but what Dr. Jensen has enforced the letter of the federal milk code fairly and honestly, playing no favorites and accepting no excuses from any interests that have previously unfavorably affected the shipping of milk into the Greater Boston market."

There are some who declare that Dr. Jensen was too arbitrary, although Miss Wiseman's reply is "that the administrator's honest enforcement of the law might be considered arbitrary to some because, for the first time, consumers and producers are getting a square deal."

At least, she said, the removal of Dr. Jensen, set for Nov. 1, may be considered virtually as a step toward having milk controlled by the large dealers and open to consumer price-fixing such as has "wrecked the milk industry in New York."

Jäger Resigns After Rift In Reich Church

Bishops' Council Named to Carry on Projects of 'Pacification'

Bishop Meisser Freed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 27—A Council of Bishops to coöperate with Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller in settling German church problems has been appointed on the recommendation of Dr. August Jäger.

Dr. Jäger himself resigned yesterday his position as Reichschurch Administrator. His resignation is declared to be a victory for moderates among German Christians over radicals. Dr. Jäger's actions against South German churches raised a strong protest from many National Socialists.

The resistance with which his actions have been met especially from Bavarian Protestants, have caused party authorities to realize the seriousness of the issue from a political standpoint.

In his letter of resignation to the Reichsbishop, Dr. Jäger proposes that a small Council of Bishops should be elected to carry on the inner reconstruction of the German Evangelical Church in the sense of real pacification.

Dr. Jäger's resignation is expected to do something toward easing the church situation, but it can hardly be described as a victory for the opposition, observers note. It followed a conference of National Socialist leaders where the church issue was discussed in all its political aspects.

The opposition's attitude is one of watchful reserve, being willing to help reach an understanding in the church, but standing firmly on the basis that "in matters of doctrine and order, the church alone has the right to judge and decide."

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—On Friday Reichsführer Adolf Hitler decided not to receive Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller and the two dozen National Socialist bishops he had appointed, to take an oath of loyalty from them, after preparations for the ceremony had been made.

Save for the single word "pacification," there was no hint in Dr. Jäger's letter of resignation of the dispute of which he has been the center since he was named Prussian Protestantism's commissioner in June, 1933.

"After having in principle accomplished the task set for me—to give the German Evangelical Church organized form—I now, as I have intimated to you previously (I would do), return my church-political function into your hands," he wrote.

"It is my conviction that the process of reconstructing the church, which has now commenced with the employment of all forces, can only be based on the active coöperation of the country.

"Therefore I propose to you to call an inner council of bishops to assist you in this reconstruction work, with prospect of true pacification. I hope that this work, for the German people's welfare, may be successful."

High Prices in Reich Force Investigation To Pacify Purchasers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 27—A thorough investigation into the question of increased prices has been decided on by the National Socialist Party, according to an official statement issued today.

The earlier action taken by the Reich Ministry of Economy, it is admitted, hadn't allayed the feelings of the German buying public. Through the failure of exports, because prices are above world prices, German exporters must now find markets for their goods at home, but at increased prices.

The party's statement added that the increased prices issue is not confined to the economic sphere, but is a matter of political interest also for the public.

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Things Present

The stratosphere has been much in the news lately. The article in the Wide Horizon column, on the Editorial Page, should contribute to the reader's understanding of what is going on.

The interesting features of a so-called "insurance trust" are explained in today's article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

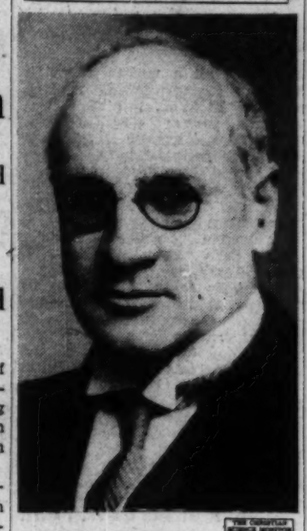
We have all used the term "Machiavellian" to designate a cunning or unscrupulous method of accomplishing an end; but there was something else in Machiavelli's "The Prince," as the reader will note on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized each Saturday on the World News Map, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, the fifth article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series, and an interesting layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Resigns



H. H. Stevens

Retiring Minister of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa

Stevens Resigns In Canada After Rift With Premier

Head of Economic Inquiry Quits Owing to Stir Over His Pamphlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 27—Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, resigned from the Dominion Cabinet yesterday, due to a clash with Premier R. B. Bennett and other of his colleagues over the massed buying and price spreads investigation.

Mr. Stevens headed the Royal Commission which conducted the investigation. Members of the Cabinet were assembling today for a meeting to discuss the matter when his resignation became known.

Although Mr. Stevens resigns the chairmanship of the Royal Commission, he retains his seat in Parliament and will justify his action on the floor of the Commons at the next session.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The inquiry which Mr. Stevens headed was directed into the roots of Canada's system of economics and methods of merchandizing. Last August he issued a pamphlet which was given out for publication, causing widespread comment in the Dominion.

His resignation, handed to Premier Bennett shortly after noon on Friday, was said to have contained intimations of his refusal to alter his position regarding the issuance of the pamphlet.

The Toronto Globe said Mr. Stevens had been criticized for what was claimed to be "impropriety and violation of judicial traditions" in publicly discussing a subject still under consideration.

The Monereal Gazette said most of Thursday's Cabinet meeting was occupied with a discussion of the situation produced by Mr. Stevens' publication of the pamphlet dealing with the investigation.

Only two days ago Mr. Stevens had announced that the commission would resume public sessions Tuesday, hearing evidence from the representatives of the Nova Scotia fisheries industry. Later, witnesses were to have appeared from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Stevens pamphlet, dated July 27, contained the text of a speech delivered by the minister before the study club of Conservative Members of Parliament. Three thousand copies of it were issued. A few days later while Mr. Stevens was in the West, copies were available in considerable numbers.

Prime Minister Bennett instructed that the pamphlet be suppressed, and no more copies were distributed. But those already in circulation were reprinted and became available to the public.

Mr. Stevens emerged from political retirement to become Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Bennett Government in 1930. He announced his retirement as Conservative Member of Parliament for Vancouver Center, after serving for nearly 20 years, in 1929.

He was Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Meighen Cabinet of 1921 and held the portfolio of Customs and Excise in the short-lived Conservative Administration of 1926.

Air-Line Record 100 P. C. On 9000-Mile Journeys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Neth.—One hundred per cent regularity has been achieved in the summer schedule just completed of the weekly Amsterdam-Batavia 9000-mile air service of the Royal Dutch Airlines.

Not a single machine arrived behind schedule time of one week. Only once this threatened to happen to the machine which left Batavia and which was held up at Rangoon by bad weather. But the crew made up for lost time through covering the distance of more than 4000 miles from Djask to Amsterdam in two days only. The passengers alighted, to their amazement, at exact schedule time at Amsterdam.

Japan Denies Intent to End Naval Parley

Yamamoto Willing to Stay on in London Till Accord, He Says

Figure Still Withheld

Americans Insist Japanese Reticence Continues Unsatisfactory

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Japanese delegate to the three-power conversations, said today he will stay here a year if necessary to get a satisfactory naval agreement.

That was the Admiral's reply to reports that the Japanese were building up a situation which would enable them to walk out on the English and Americans.

Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira arranged a golf engagement with Mr. Norman H. Davis to discuss the situation and iron out difficulties which have arisen during the week.

Admiral Yamamoto believes the Japanese proposals for a new naval treaty constitute an epoch-making plan for ending all aggression and bringing about real peace.

He said acceptance of the idea of abolishing offensive ships would make aggression a thing of the past. Counseling patience, Admiral Yamamoto said the agreement cannot be written in a day and declared the island empire is willing to accept any mutually satisfactory compromise.

He said no spectacular breaking up of the conversations would appeal to him, and he is prepared to camp in London until England, the United States and Japan produce an agreement.

It was the refusal of the Japanese to fix the maximum figure to which they would be willing to limit defensive ships that gave rise to the report the Japanese delegates were attempting to wreck the conversations preliminary to the 1935 naval conference.

American sources holding to this view expressed the opinion Japan would walk out, offering the excuse the other powers would not give it sufficient rights under the new treaty.

Mr. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley, United States delegates, feel the Japanese procedure in not making the figures known has been unsatisfactory.

To the joint demand of the British and American delegations that Japan suggest a maximum figure for tonnage limitation, the Japanese responded with suggestions that technical experts of the three powers set the figure.

At yesterday's meeting with the British, headed by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, the Japanese asserted their country was willing to compromise on any technical basis provided basic principles of its plan are recognized.

These principles are:

1. Acceptance of the principle of equality in naval armaments of the defensive type.
2. Reduction or abolition of capital ships—aircraft carriers, battleships and heavy cruisers—to make aggressive warfare impossible.
3. Abandonment of the "ratio" principle.
4. Limitation of ships of war on the total tonnage basis, instead of by categories.

Washington Returns To Stimson's Policy On Japanese Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—American-Japanese relations have swung back to the 1931-32 atmosphere, with the Roosevelt Administration standing for the first time to the strong position taken by the then Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson.

While President Roosevelt indicated to Mr. Stimson, before inauguration, that he supported the policy of nonrecognition of the Manchukuo state, the tone and atmosphere of relations pursued by the present Administration was notably different. But that has all changed with the crisis over the Japanese naval demands and the oil monopoly protests.

Now, for the first time since the tense days of 1931-32, the issue of the open door has been brought frankly into the light of day, and is seen as the real dividing question between Japan and the western powers. It is involved alike in the naval and oil disputes.

Power To Shut Doors

For, first, if Japan's naval wishes are followed, a fleet equal to that of Great Britain and the United States will insure to Japan power to shut as many open doors as it likes. Equality means unanswerable superiority in the Orient, in the judgment of all naval officers.

Likewise, enforcement of the oil monopoly in Manchukuo means that perhaps the most important foreign commodity which finds its way through the door into these northern provinces will be rigidly challenged. And, too, the provision that foreign oil companies must maintain a six-months supply of oil stored in Japan itself, purchasable at any time at a price fixed by the Japanese Government, further restricts the trade liberties of the western nations.

The oil issue is not as simple as it appears. Britain, the Netherlands and the United States are not so

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Hope Is Seen For 'Hollywood System'

Time Will Come, It Is Thought, When Producers Will Realize That Present Methods Are Not Providing Mass Entertainment at Its Best, and That Study of Causes and Effects Will Bring Improvement

Who's to Blame for the Movies?

Fourth of 12 Articles

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When the "Hollywood system" gets around to restudying the thing it is doing it will surely discover that much that is being put upon the screen is not mass entertainment at its best.

This discovery will be made increasingly as the producers learn to examine and appraise the thoughts, motives and impulses that are the causes for the effects seen on the screen.

Every studio would do well to employ some competent person to provide this sort of analysis and appraisal. It would be his duty to watch the daily showings of the previous day's work with the cameras and say at appropriate intervals: "No thoughts!"

The business of entertainment, so far as it finds expression in a feature picture, is to reveal character. This fundamental persists in farce and melodrama as well as in drama and comedy, yet it is continually being forgotten in the search for surface effects.

How long it takes to learn that there can be no true effects without true causes. It is because "gags" are seldom motivated in films that are seldom rightly used.

Here we see at work the same shallow — yes, unthinking — procedure that we examined in the previous article on story formulas.

Because it is the province of entertainment to reveal character, it is manifestly poor business to spend much time and money upon entertainment that is not a product of human players. A few weeks ago I watched for an hour while a large studio force and two players attempted to make a scene in which a chimpanzee was required to play "stooge" to a man, walking up and down a room with hands behind his back.

After 10 takes had been made—all failures—I cleared out, unable longer to witness an attempt to film something that never would have been written into the script by any person who understood the basis of entertainment.

That scene was doubtless finally filmed, and if it does not find its final resting place on the cutting room floor it will win an empty laugh when shown on the screen. The test of a real laugh is—has it a thought behind it? This chimpanzee "gag" will not be worth a tenth of its cost because it is fundamentally false in its motivation and will add nothing to the essential entertainment value of the picture.

Possibly it was desirable to show how one of the men had won the trust of animals. This could have been accomplished in a legitimate way by showing the man and the chimpanzee in a natural situation.

This particular example is typical of an expensive mistake that is frequently made. In the old days, when a $300,000 picture could not be counted upon as it can now automatically to bring back its cost through the world-wide channels of distribution, writers were forbidden to write such expensive trick specifications into the script. Now the art directors, designers, directors, cameramen and players are expected to realize many sorts of trivial effects that are not worth doing dramatically.

When I was sent to Hollywood on my latest visit I decided to drop all my prejudices into the arroyo at Pasadena. If the writers, directors, players and technicians think that they are steadily engaged upon manufacturing entertainment at its best, then nothing can be done about it, I thought.

What I found was a dissatisfaction that was in no way tinctured by disloyalty. Executives talked to me with contempt for the thing that the system does. Directors explained why they have refused to do certain types of pictures. Writers told me

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Talking Up Library Service Advised at Concord Meeting

Education Official Recommends Call for State Help —Certification of Workers and Extension of Regional Book Centers Discussed

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 27—Referring to public libraries and schools as educational agencies of equal importance, Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner, Massachusetts State Department of Education, told the members of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Charles River Group of Librarians, at their annual fall meeting in the Trinitarian Congregational Church, yesterday, that he could only say of them by way of criticism that they were too modest.

"Tell your story," he urged, "through posters and exhibits, over the radio and in the press, and through local clubs. There is no reason why a librarian should not be asked to address the Rotary Club just as much as the superintendent of schools. I don't think the public libraries would be starved, if the librarians had been as eager to inform people about their troubles as the schools have been. Massachusetts has not approached the crisis in school education which other states have reached. No child here has been denied a public school education. We have not had a term shortened in any of the schools."

He predicted that in future more and more people would be going to school in the public library. "You ought to ask for," he said, "and I think you will get, a larger financial support than the two cents a week per capita you now have. If the 6000 public libraries of America ever started telling about their service, then the public would hear something."

Further, he discussed development of regional library centers and he advised a clear definition of library standards, with possible certification of positions in library service. Again taking up the analogous situation in the schools, he pointed out that Massachusetts is the only State that does not issue teaching certificates; that legally anybody can teach in this State, although, he added, "You and I know that anybody doesn't. We have the highest percentage, barring two states, of college-trained teachers in the country. It is all a matter of public opinion." He mentioned, however, efforts of his to obtain a bill requiring certification of teachers and said: "I should not wonder if this year we have certification as a requisite: and if we do, then it seems logical to work for legislation which would raise the standards of our library service by certifying those who shall serve in our public libraries."

Miss Julia Wright Merrill, chief, public library division of the American Library Association, telling of plans put into operation in various parts of the country, spoke of regional book centers, which, she pointed out, had been one of the cherished dreams of Charles F. D. Belden, former librarian of the Boston Public Library; and of other proposals of the planning board, like certification of librarians and state financial aid. "Such new activities as regional book centers," she observed, "can most easily be financed through state appropriations, and because of the shift away from property taxes to new forms which are collected by the State, the tendency is to increase state financial responsibility."

Alden G. Alley, formerly professor of history at Dana College, Newark, N. J., gave an address on the relationship of events in Europe to the United States.

Louis Felix Ranlett, chief of the book selection department of the Boston Public Library, produced a list of inconspicuous books which he regards as valuable to libraries; among them, "Practical Football" and "What Policemen Should Know."

Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, managing director for Boston of the Group Theater, Inc., discussed books for "Pleasure, Profit and Progress." Stressing the value of studying, through the novel, the family life of today, she recommended a number of books on the list of best sellers.

Amherst Documents Lent For Library Week Show

AMHERST, Mass. — Governor Ely's proclamation of Library Week in Massachusetts has brought a number of valuable documents out of hiding, for exhibition in the Jones Library, where they will remain on view for the next three weeks. Possessors of manuscript picture material relating to Amherst are lending them.

Papers of Jeffery, Lord Amherst, referring to the building of boats at Albany for the Fort Ticonderoga campaign against the French and Indians, written in 1762, and another signed by him, regarding the issue of ammunition to Waldeck Infantry (Hessian soldiers) in 1776, are to be seen along with the record books of the Village Improvement Society from 1857-1917.

Oil Found Cost-Saving On Streamlined Train

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Speaking in dollars and hours, the Union Pacific says its streamlined M-10001 was 14 hours and $220 better than a steam propelled train on its 3300 mile coast-to-coast run.

Estimating the advantages in economy of operation of the M-10001's Diesel engines over a coal burning locomotive, Union Pacific officials contrasted the $80 oil bill of the M-10001 with an estimated $300 coal bill for a steam train over the same route.

It would require about 94 tons of coal—costing between $3 and $3.50 a ton—to pull a six-car train from Los Angeles to New York, the officials estimated. The streamlined train, vastly lighter and generating electric driving power from oil-burning engines, consumed about one gallon of oil for every 1.6 miles west of Chicago and somewhat less fuel per mile over the water level route from Chicago to New York.

Pari-Mutuel Betting On Dog Races Opposed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Opposition to the pari-mutuel system of betting on dog races was expressed by John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, here yesterday.

Mr. Gatelee said dog race betting would corrupt young people by providing easy gambling for small stakes. He does not object to pari-mutuel betting on horse races, but dog races, he said might affect school children, enabling them to place 25-cent bets with their lunch money at easily-established dog racing tracks.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and possibly Sunday forenoon, gradually clearing toward night; colder Sunday afternoon and night; fresh west to northwest winds.

Maine: Probably rain tonight and Sunday; slightly colder Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; colder Sunday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain in the north portion tonight and in northeast portion Sunday; slightly colder Sunday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; slightly colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly rain in the north portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east and northeast winds; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday, with rain over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	59	New Orleans	68	82
Bermuda	68	78	New York	46	56
Chicago	46	62	Norfolk, Va.	46	66
Denver	38	76	Philadelphia	46	58
Helena, Mont.	28	50	St. Louis	54	80
Jacksonville	54	78	St. Paul	34	56
Kansas City	48	78	San Francisco	54	78
Los Angeles	56	88	Washington	48	64
Miami, Fla.	70	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 27.
B—Maximum, Oct. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:20 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 2:58 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

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Teachers Warned To Put School Out Of Federal Reach

Not Proper Agencies for Relief, New England Group Is Told

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—A warning against the danger of transferring control of the public schools from local and state authorities to Washington and making them agencies for giving economic relief was contained in resolutions adopted by the Hampden County Teachers' Association in its convention yesterday.

"While recognizing the worthy purpose which has prompted the Federal Government to extend emergency relief employment in education, and while believing that in this period of economic distress, the school systems of the Commonwealth are justified in providing classrooms and other facilities for carrying out these federal projects, we fear the implications and the possible entanglements which may result," the resolution said.

"A situation in which the choice of teachers would be based on economic need rather than professional qualifications, in which the decision as to who is to be employed would be made in Washington, in which the equipment of the classrooms, the program of work and the pupils to be admitted would all be regulated by the Federal Government, would be intolerable.

"We therefore believe that every effort should be made to keep before the public of Hampden County the fact that the Federal Emergency Relief Education in education is not an integral part of the public school system."

Good Government Found Dependent on Education

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 27 (AP)—Independent thinking, guaranteed in schools under a democracy, A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools in Providence, R. I., said yesterday was the "surest guarantee" that the United States would never fall into the hands of a few selfish individuals or groups.

Mr. Stoddard addressed Maine teachers assembled here for their annual association meeting.

"The primary function of our vast, far-flung system of schools, in effecting the purposes of democracy itself," he said "is to give every boy and girl, as far as possible, an unfettered opportunity to attain his own best self. If the child can be given the technique for appreciating and the desire for knowing and attaining the worth-while things of life it will be possible for him to claim his share of the riches of the social inheritance."

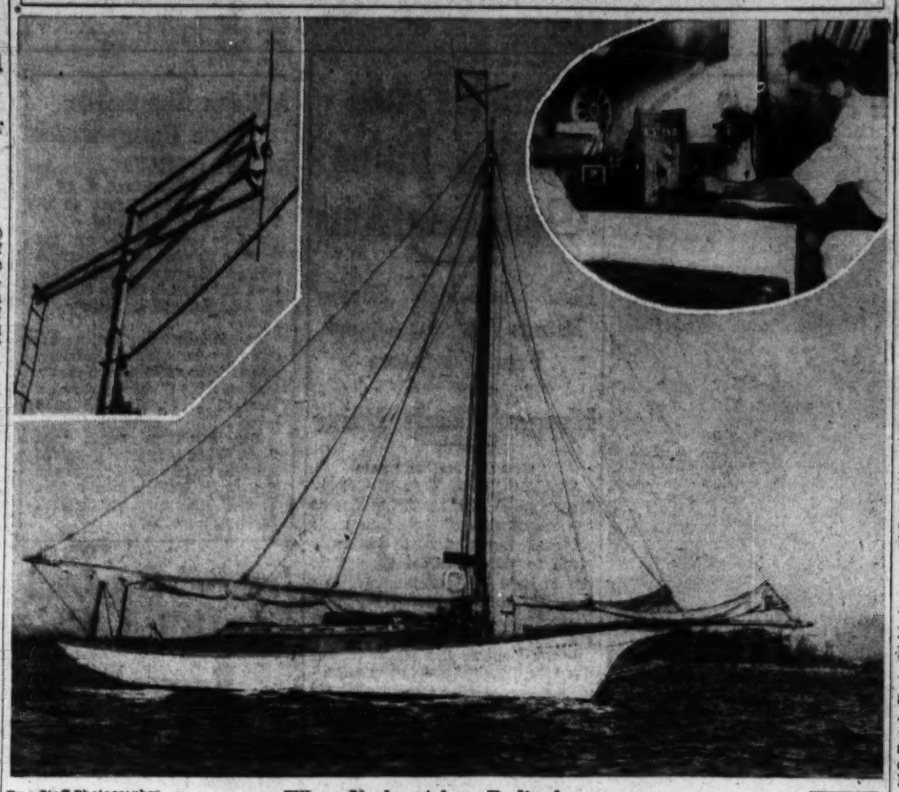
Adoption by Maine schools of a "cadet-teacher" plan whereby young teachers would serve an apprenticeship at small salaries was recommended today by Mr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College.

The plan he sponsored would serve the twofold purpose, Dr. Johnson said, of "professionalizing and bettering the teaching profession" and of providing jobs for unemployed teachers.

Maine Teachers Elect

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 27 (AP)—Delegates to the representative assembly of the Maine Teachers' Association yesterday elected William B. Woodbury, superintendent of Skowhegan schools, to succeed Philip H. Kimball of Machias, principal of Washington State Normal School, president of the organization.

Its 'Lamont' on the Sea but 'W1BAY' on the Air



By a Staff Photographer

When Yachts Adopt Radiophones

Upper Left—Picard Type Antenna at Tip of Mast. Center—The Sloop Lamont. Upper Right—Skipper H. E. Hanson of the Lamont "Holds the Phone."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Iowa-Minnesota foot-	Theodore Roosevelt	Meyer Davis	Le Navy Day pr'gr'm:
5:15	ball game	program	Paradis Band	speaker; band
5:30	Neapolitan Serenaders	Studio soloist	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Barbary Coast Band	Evening Tattler	High school scores	"Miniatures"
6:00	Irish Minstrels	"One Man's Fam-	News Service	Noel Coward in
6:15	Political speakers	ily," dramatic sk.	Political talk	London program.
6:30	News; features	Features; news.	Football talk	Local dance music.
6:45	Sport Review	"Sport Parade"	Political talk	Music; speaker
7:00	Political talk	Neal O'Hara	"Edison and the	News Service.
7:15	Nature League	Vocalists; sketch	Electric Lamp"	Local dance music.
7:30	"As I See It"	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch.	String ensemble
7:45	Monitor Feature	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	CBS law talk
8:00	Art in America talk	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue: orch.;	Local dance music.
8:15	series; Grace Hayes.	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	Getting the News.
8:30	ERA concert by un-	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	employed musicians.	liam Lyon Phelps.	Political talk	Speaker; music
9:00	Radio City Party:	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	minstrel group	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Accordion band.
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family":	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy	Paradis Band	Nash; readings
10:00	cago; soloists and	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	Concert band; In-
10:15	folk dance music	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	dian legend
10:30	World in Review	Navy Day pr'gr'm:	Local dance music.	Saturday Revue:
10:45	Talk, Gov. Wilson, Vt.	speaker; band	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; events	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC dance music.	Local dance music.	Loma Orchestra
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Henry Busse and	Perley Stevens &
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Mexican Orch.	Book talk	Morning service of
11:00	News; Gordon String	Morning worship	Cleveland String	Tremont Temple
11:15	Quartet recital	from Old South	Quartet recital	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	Church in Boston;	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Phantom Strings	sermon; choir	choir and organ.	soloist; organ
12:00	"The Ailing House"	and organ	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Local dance music.	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	Don Pedro and his	Tito Guizar; harps	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air: soloists;	orchestra	CBS speaker	from network
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small: solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible; quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	Anthony Frome	Soloist; speaker;	"Lazy Dan," the	Melodies of Italy:
2:15	Becker dog story	narrator; orch.	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"The Barker," dra-	Gene Arnold and	Royal Hawaiian	The Cosmopolitans
2:45	matic sketch, with	the Commodores	Dance Band	Local dance music.
3:00	Walter Huston and	"Talking Picture	FERA Symphony	New York Philhar-
3:15	Lee Patrick	Time": sketch	Orchestra concert	monic-Symphony
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Musical Romance:	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	features; music	vocal soloist	Klemperer, con-
4:00	Southern Reveries	Kansas City Orch.;	Special network	ductor: from
4:15	Temple of Song	De Wolf Hopper	religious hour	Carnegie Hall;
4:30	"The Land of Begin-	John B. Kennedy	from Detroit;	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	ning Again": music	Dream drama	talk; music	commentator
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade: solo-	Soloist; organ	"Open House": so-
5:15	Civil War drama	ists; orchestra	Political talk	loists; orchestra.
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	ERA Civic Orches-	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama	Side of the Road"	tra concert	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	News Service	Music by Gershwin:
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist.	from New York	Dr'm'tized résumé,	soloists; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Popular vocal	Jack Ingersoll	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sk	Vocal soloists and	Political talk	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	popular orchestra	Political talk	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Salute program	Political talk	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; rec-	Family Theater:	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	ords; sketch	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.	male quartet;
8:15	Walter Damrosch,	orchestra with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ
8:30	conductor; Geraldine	Del Castillo and	ductor; Rosa Ten-	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	Farrar, soprano	vocal sextet	toni, soprano	dation recital
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch.	popular soloists	Armbruster Orch.	tra concert, Raf-
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Will Rogers; Bill	faelo Martino, con.
9:45	Songs and comedy	of Familiar Music	Corum; orchestra.	News Service
10:00	"As I See It"	Lowe & McLaglen;	Morey Pearl and	Wayne King and
10:15	Hawaiian Orchestra	Grier Orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Talk by Hendrik Will-	Black's Orch.; so-	Organ recital	"All the Brothers
10:45	lem Van Loon	loists; chorus	Musical Rhymester	Were Valiant," sk.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: History—"Greenland in 983."
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama, "The Vinegar Tree."
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, "Working Units of the Home," Dr. Lillian Gilbreth.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:15 WAAB, "Patterns in Loveliness," Joseph B. Egan.
8:30 WNAC, Mario Chamlee, tenor; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Family Affair," comedy dramatic network sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold: Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, WAAB, Mobilization for Human Needs of 1934: "Society's Business," dramatic sketch written by Fannie Hurst.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"BAY WHEN" (Shubert). Harry Richman in a musical comedy. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Last day of this Theater Guild production of Eugene O'Neill's comedy, with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Pulitzer prize-winning play, dealing with hospital life. 8:30.

"THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE" (Colonial). Play based on the novel, "Rome Haul." 8:30.

RUTH DRAPER (Wilbur). Character Sketches: "The Italian Lesson," "At an Art Exhibition," "The Three Breakfasts," "On the Porch," "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains." 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "Happiness Ahead." Dick Powell in a Warner Brothers musical film. Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in person. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Caravan." Fenway at 1:58, 4:41, 7:19, 10:03. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:59, 3:45, 6:33, 9:21. Also Joe E. Brown in "Six Day Bike Rider."

SCOLLAY—"Six Day Bike Rider." Vaudeville. 12:23, 3:14, 6:15, 9:36.

FINE ARTS — Russian program includes a Soviet animated cartoon, "The Unlucky Truck," and Dostoyevsky's "St. Petersburg Nights." Educational short subjects. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

BEACON — "Charlie Chan's Courage," 9:15, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 9:30. Also "King Kelly of the U. S. A."

KEITH'S—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Gay Divorcée," a light-hearted musical entertainment with much expert dancing. Begins its third week today. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

BOSTON—Ruth Etting in "Gift of Gab." Vaudeville. 10:26 a. m., 1:32, 4:38, 7:44, 10:41.

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round," a musical spectacle staged on board a liner, 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Against the Law."

UPTOWN—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:12. Also "Girl of the Limberlost."

EXETER—Ann Harding in "The Fountain." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Hideout."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:26, 6:28, 9:28. Also Joe E. Brown in "Son of a Sailor."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Towards Unity," a pictorial review; "Picturesque Portugal"; "Forward Pass"; Scrappy cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 7:30.

Music

RACHMANINOFF—Symphony Hall, 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Georg Fior, pianist, plays compositions of Brahms, Chopin, Scott, Ibert, Debussy, Strauss-Godowsky. Admission free, 2.

ART MUSEUM — FERA Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge. Regular Sunday afternoon free concert, 3:30.

Other Events

"THE NEW THEATER"—Talk by J. Edward Bromberg, member of the "Men in White" company and one of the founders of the Group Theater of New York. General discussion will follow the talk. John Reed Club, 13 Newbury Street, 8.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Free movies, "Mickey the Beaver," 3.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—Harry E. Edmonds, director of the International House, New York, will speak. Musical program. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St., 5.

TUFTS COLLEGE—Annual Russell lecture. Dr. Paul D. Moody of Middlebury College will speak on "The Problem of Protestantism." Goddard Chapel, 4.

Monday

SCHOOL OF CITY PLANNING — Harvard. Public lecture on "Railroads in the Regional Plan," by L. Segoe of Cincinnati, Robinson Hall Annex, 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Winging South," 9:15 a. m.; "Flyaways and Other Seeds," 10 a. m. and 2.

Edison Test Query Unanswerable, Says Scion of Inventor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 27 (AP)—Remember Thomas A. Edison's question of a few years back—"Whom would you save?" etc.—to a group of aspirants for the title of "brightest American boy"?

Well, now comes the answer from the inventor's son, Charles Edison, the answer that never before has been disclosed.

The question was:

"Suppose you are the head of an expedition which had come to grief in the middle of a desert, with only sufficient food and water to enable three persons to reach the nearest outpost of civilization. The other five members of the party are doomed.

"The entire party includes a brilliant scientist, 60 years old; two half-breed guides, one 58 and the other 32; the scientist's wife, interested chiefly in society affairs, and 39 years old; her son, 6; your own fiancée; your best friend, who is a young scientist of your own age, and yourself. Whom would you elect to save?

"The simple fact is," says Charles Edison, "that there wasn't any 'right answer.' The question was intended simply to disclose the students' habits of thinking."

The Edison scion made his disclosure as he announced that the search for "brightest American boy" will be resumed next year. He said it will be carried on annually by the Edison Memorial Foundation.

School's Main Duty Is Declared to Be To Uplift Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The chief duty of the schools is to give pupils an understanding of the social structure in which they live and to cultivate in them the free and independent exercise of the intellect as a means by which society may be improved, according to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the New York State Teachers Association here, yesterday, Dr. Hutchins asserted that without propaganda and without adherence to any "ism," the teacher may develop in pupils "that universal comprehension and that individual leadership which the national life requires."

"The free and independent exercise of the intelligence is the means by which society may be improved," he said. "Training in that exercise is the peculiar province of the senior college, the university and of adult education.

"In our country we are committed to the principle that the gains of civilization shall be mass gains, diffused through the population. It is inconceivable that the United States will ever depart from this ideal."

Springfield to Ban Sale of Cap Pistols

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—A move by the police department to ban the sale and use of the cap pistol, traditional implement for the childish celebration of Independence Day, was seen yesterday in the introduction of an ordinance for city council action.

The proposed ordinance would displace one which now forbids the sale or use of "toy pistols" but specifically excepts those used for firing caps. It is claimed that toy pistols, though intended obviously for the use of blank cartridges and noisemakers, can be used also for caps. One of the chief police objections to the carrying of toy pistols is the ease with which they can be used to simulate real weapons.

Brann Urges 'Free Port' For Portland, Maine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine conferred yesterday with South Trimble Jr., assistant solicitor of the Commerce Department, about a "free port" for the city of Portland, Maine.

The Governor also conferred with Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and chairman of a subcommittee in charge of the port program.

Prisoner Taken From Jail And Slain by Mob

MARIANNA, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP)—Claude Neal, a Negro accused of killing a white woman, met death at the hands of a mob during the night in the woods near this place. Neal had been taken from the jail at Brewton, Ala., yesterday.

J. P. Newell, executive secretary to Gov. Dave Sholtz, had called Sheriff W. F. Chambliss, who, declared he believed he was capable of taking care of any situation that might arise. The sheriff said his officers had no chance against the mob and in the face of guns could do nothing but give up the prisoner, who had been taken after his capture last week first to the Chipley, Fla., jail and then to Brewton for safekeeping.

Transmitters Join Pennants At Mast Tips of Boston Yachts

Two-Way Radio Found Handy When Amateurs Are Petitioned to Relay News to Mother That Calms Delay Return 'So Don't Wait Dinner'

Long-standing members of the Savin Hill Yacht Club recently rubbed eyes in amazement. The rugged old Friendship sloop Lamont had suddenly sprouted a "bird-cage" at the tip of its mast, a strange gadget wholly unallied with hoisting jibs, mainsails and burgees. Soon they found out that it was, of all things, a radio transmitting antenna.

On the water the sloop is the Lamont, but on the air it is W1BAY and as such is licensed to use a radiophone and talk with anyone similarly equipped with a 5-meter transmitter and receiver. Listeners-in who own short-wave receivers may hear young Herbert E. Hanson, the skipper, conversing with some other amateur operator. And some day if he is becalmed down the harbor, they may be able to help out.

They'll hear something like this:

"Delay Dinner, We're Becalmed!"

"Hello CQ, hello CQ, this is W1BAY portable aboard the sloop Lamont. Will someone with a telephone call up my mother and tell her that we'll be late to dinner? We're becalmed off Boston Light. Should be in by 8:30 at the latest." Anyone is invited to answer a CQ, or all-stations, call. Thus the Hanson dinner may be delayed, instead of warmed over when the boys get home. As many a mother whose sons and daughters go off sailing will testify, a short-wave radiophone would be a handy thing to have aboard.

Recently, when the Lamont was anchored in Back River, a popular week-end rendezvous for yachtsmen near Weymouth, the skipper-operator "worked" another station which came in very strong. After general exchange of greetings, Mr. Hanson called: "Where are you? Your signals are coming in very strong. You must be near me."

"I'm seated in an automobile on top of Great Hill. I'm right near the flag pole."

"Furl Sail! Channel Blocked."

A hasty consultation of the chart showed that Great Hill overlooked the wooded cove of Back River! Later, as the sloop was heading out, the radio operator on the hill warned the sloop to wait in the narrow channel until a freighter and a procession of barges got out of the way.

Mr. Hanson is a veteran of 15 years' standing in amateur radio. Before the advent of 5-meter radio he operated a 160-meter station and worked operators in most of the New England states and in New York and New Jersey. Like all amateurs he exchanges cards telling how signals from their stations "came in."

"I'm off the 160-meter wave now," he explained. "Most of the operators are experimenting with shorter waves, especially in the new open field given to amateurs below the 2½-meter band. I hated to leave the old neighborhood, but it's more fun to work on this experimental stuff. It's like moving into a different part of town to shift from one wavelength to another. But soon you find that some of your old friends are playing around in the 5-meter backyard, too. Then we have a regular reunion."

Maine Arboretum Improves Scenery Of State Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—An arboretum in which will grow every species of wild shrubbery, large flowering plants and small trees prevalent in the forests of Maine is nearing completion in Capitol Park at the hands of a CCC crew from the Jefferson camp.

Two rugged ravines which once formed an ugly eastern tip to the scenic vista which the park presents from the Capitol steps are being transformed into miniature woodlands where visitors may wander through winding paths and study the wild plant life of Maine.

The work was started nearly one year ago and has progressed gradually under the foremanship of Mr. J. M. Fowler, Augusta landscape gardener. Dr. H. B. Peirson of the State Forestry Department is director of the project.

Both ravines were clotted with refuse, straggling plants and jagged rocks when the project began. An artificial pond now decorates the southern ravine and in the northern gulley winding paths take the visitor through groves of small trees and shrubs, plainly tagged to tell what type of native growth is represented. Small shrubs and plants are being placed on the slopes surrounding the Governor Chamberlain monument. The project will be completed this fall.

President Defended By Farley Against 'Dictator' Criticism

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The critics of President Roosevelt who charge him with setting up a dictatorship would make of the Constitution "a graven image, a golden calf, to be worshiped for itself," Postmaster-General James A. Farley declared here in a radiocast over a network of 22 stations east of St. Louis last night. His subject was "Progress in Government."

President Roosevelt's attackers, the Postmaster-General said, "should be reminded that the Constitution, like the Sabbath, was made for men."

"They are so busy talking about the law, they forget that the main purpose of government is to serve humanity," he continued.

Mr. Farley declared that the very definition of the term dictator disproved the charge against President Roosevelt, since a dictatorship was "the illegal concentration of unlimited power for an unlimited period of time, accomplished and maintained by force against the will of the people."

"It is usually attended by military violence, the suppression of the press, by religious persecution, and the jails are generally filled with political prisoners," he added.

"It will be clear to everyone that Franklin D. Roosevelt and his great program for lifting the American people to a higher plane of living is immediately acquitted of any such monstrous charge."

Meyer to Aid Railroad Head

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27 (AP)—The appointment of W. W. Meyer as assistant to the president was announced yesterday by Howard S. Palmer, president-elect of the New Haven Railroad. Mr. Meyer is to assist the president in connection with matters of finance and is to continue to be associated with the law department as assistant general counsel. The appointment becomes effective Nov. 1.

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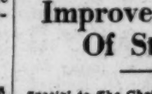
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now FIRST with "Magic Brain"

See this amazing "Magic Brain" at your RCA Victor Dealer.
RCA VICTOR

Business Is Host to New Deal

Lower Interest Proves Credit

'Port of Revere' Here at Last

(Continued from Page 1)

its feet, with a series of coöperatives already functioning.

After the meeting, a series of $400 loans to destitute farmers was approved. Acres are to be fertilized, trees pruned, and ample funds remain when these are used up.

Already, 27 men and four women are employed, from the town's tiny population. In November, more than 60 will be needed to start the cooperative warehousing and marketing organization. And other neighboring towns are reported asking if their turn is to be next.

City Affairs

Boston Credit Unmarred

High tax rates often lead to increased tax delinquency. Large tax delinquencies generally lead to unstable municipal credit. Thus when Mayor Mansfield announced a record tax rate of $37.10, not a few citizens expected Boston's credit to tumble.

But yesterday Mayor Mansfield announced the floating of $3,350,000 in serial bonds at the lowest rate in Boston's history. All were sold at plus a $1000 premium to a syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York. Three per cent was the interest on $1,100,000; 3¼ per cent on the remaining $2,250,000. Satisfied Mayor Mansfield declared that these interest figures show Boston's credit to be better now than in 1927, before the depression, when bonds were floated for 3½ per cent and 4 per cent. In 1933 the rates reached 4¾ per cent.

PWA bonds totaling $2,850,000 were included in the group. The interest rates the Mayor received thus appear to justify his refusal some months ago to borrow PWA money from the Federal Government at 4 per cent. He waited until the money was needed, received lower rates, dodged starting interest payments in June. On the PWA bonds alone, he saved Boston $244,850.73 in interest charges.

* * *

Under the Bridge

There is more than one way to beat a legislative spending limit, Mayor Mansfield finds.

Yesterday Mayor Mansfield approved the award to Coleman Bros. to build the Chelsea Street bridge. But back of this approval lies much maneuvering to bring the bid under a $270,000 legislative limit for the bridge.

The Eastern Massachusetts Railway wanted one street car line in operation over the bridge during the construction. But the lowest bid on such a project was far above the $270,000 limit of the Legislature. The Coleman Brothers bid, $243,820 to build the structure with no traffic allowed, and $292,222.50 with street car traffic allowed.

Mayor Mansfield and the Eastern Masssachusetts Railway officials went into a huddle, came out with a plan whereby the railway will pay the difference between the two contracts. Condition—that a street car will run. As a result Boston will pay only $243,820 for the bridge, which will cost $292,222.50 to build.

Revere

The Ship Comes In

Revere, popular with the public as a bathing beach and amusement resort, has scarcely ever been thought of as a seaport. Nevertheless, this ambition lurked at least in the thoughts of Mayor Andrew J. Cassassa. For 20 years the Mayor dreamed of this port. Yesterday the squat bow of the oil tanker Caliche steamed up Chelsea Creek to a wharf in Revere, broke this Mayoral dream, made Revere a port. The arrival of the tanker, after a nine-day voyage from Houston, was made the occasion of an informal dinner aboard the oil tanker to Revere officials and newspaper men.

Chelsea Creek, newly widened to 32 feet, leads up to newly made land at the East Boston-Revere line, where the tank farm of the Hartol and Tidewater Oil Companies is located. At the end of the creek is a 40-foot turning basin for tankers, with a depth of 40 feet at mean high tide and 32 feet at mean low tide.

State Government

Compulsory Education

Close the schools of Chicopee, Mass.? Not if the fathers and mothers can help it. If the city fathers had failed and refused to provide funds to keep them open in November, perhaps the State would do something about it. Grimly they hired an attorney, sent a letter to the state Attorney-General, Joseph E. Warner.

Mr. Warner could most certainly help them out, at once, he replied today. To his western Massachusetts district Attorney-General he sent a letter. "Tell the city," he wrote, "that if it closes the schools, it is liable to a heavy forfeit."

"I cannot legally prevent the closing," he replied to the protesting fathers and mothers. "There is no law for that. But the fine provided by law for so doing is a stiff one. Its maximum is twice the largest school appropriation ever voted by the city."

The Chicopee residents thanked him, thought the message would do the trick.

Wycliffe Marshall, tireless advocate of low utility rates, appeared at the State House again today and was told that his latest attack on an alleged illegal telephone monopoly had failed. Said Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, "The records are in the hands of the utilities commission."

Mr. Marshall countered, claiming he had told the Attorney-General that same thing three months ago and had asked him to obtain the information that he said would show rates to be high.

Fish Strike

Cleaning House

With 42 boats out to sea practically all manned by union fishermen and with a promise of an adequate catch for next week, the fish strikers, moving forward on the wings of conciliation, were yesterday ordered to purge their ranks. Conciliator Fred Keightly of the Federal Department of Commerce, at a conciliation meeting, ordered strikers to clear out the "gangster" element among their leaders. Dealers declared that they would negotiate only with employee representatives of the strikers and not with non-working union officials.

The day of the officials who exhorted strikers to use force, if necessary, to drag strike breakers from fishing vessels is gone, Mr. Keightly indicated. One leader is reported to have already been overthrown because of his communistic connections, while a meeting was held this morning to vote more violence-indorsing leaders out. Until this purging is completed there will be no further conciliation meetings.

Union or no unions, the dealers claim they have the upper hand. They see fish supplies plentiful next week. With adequate supplies in storage to supplement the new catch they assert that the backbone of the strike is broken.

Liquor

Some Radio Control

Clarification of the new state liquor regulations now reveals that advertising by radio through regular stations is not to be prohibited. That which was banned is the use of "radio equipment" by liquor establishments, the use of loudspeakers to amplify to the streets entertainment programs going on inside taverns and liquor restaurants.

Loosely used is the word "radio." Often it is used to refer merely to loudspeakers, amplifiers and the like. Hence the ABC has been credited with drawing the liquor enforcement reins tighter than has been the case.

The commission has, however, banned the raucous blare of the loudspeaker pouring the liquor atmosphere out upon the street. Explained William L. Bazeley, ABC commission: Children gathered under these loudspeakers peered into the interior of liquor establishments, became familiar with the dispensing of liquor before they were "of age." Often the program bordered on vulgarity, often they made the district tinny, cheap and garish.

No mean problem it was, either. Some 6000 loudspeakers allegedly were grinding inside liquor entertainment to the outside.

The regulations did, however, increase the powers of the commission in the regulation of bona fide radio liquor advertising.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's, Library, Pocket sizes.

Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00. Crayon marking set, 25 cents.

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For Household Goods and Valuables

Boston Storage Warehouse Company

Storage and Teaming Services

FIREPLACE FITTINGS

Andirons priced in simple iron at $2.50. The more elaborate patterns, brass or iron, $15 to $75.

Fire Sets—
Bellows—
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165 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. (Near Boylston)
Our Patrons Know the Superiority of Our Cuisine
BOOTHS and TABLES
Many Original and Most Attractive Dishes to choose from
REGULAR Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
REGULAR Dinners 45c-55c-75c
Sunday Dinners 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. 55c-75c
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1934

This year your money will buy a great deal more value in

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS

for Christmas and the New Year engraved or printed with your name.

The variety and originality of designs make our 1934 selections most outstanding. We strongly urge you to see them before you choose your cards for 1934.

The Engraving Department
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 66
57 Franklin St. Boston, Mass.

Help Yourself but Remember Your Manners

By a Staff Photographer

Free to All Who Come to Use It

Upper Left—Interior of Free Camp at Henniker, N. H. Right—Road Leading to the Camp. Lower Left—Exterior of Camp.

In a quiet wooded spot near Henniker, N. H., is this proverbial House by the Side of the Road. Accessible only by means of a winding country road, it is open free to all who care to partake of its hospitality.

The visitor's approach is not met by a conglomeration of signs. Instead, a simple welcome sign greets the eye.

Once inside, there is everything to make a home comfortable. Dishes, a cook stove, matches, bunks, tables and chairs make up a major part of the camp necessities. Behind the stove is a well-filled box of stove-length wood.

Over the door a neat sign says, "Please use things right. Do not leave matches around. Keep wood box full. Saw as much as used. Be careful of fire." These simple regulations are all the visitor needs to do to acquire the privilege of using this camp.

The sponsor of this camp? Well, that is not the important thing—at least, that's what the sponsor says. All he is interested in is that those who use the camp may enjoy it.

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radiocaster, continues his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories taken from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, over Station WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Mr. Beaufort will conclude his discussion begun last week on the subject "An Old Soldier Analyzes Patriotism and War." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Anti-War Move Begun In New Hampshire

NORTH SUTON, N. H., Oct. 27 (AP)—The State committee of the Socialist Party today launched a movement to organize New Hampshire workers and farmers against war, Charles R. Hill, state committee secretary, announced.

Mr. Hill, in a statement, said that the anti-war program would seek to eliminate military training from schools, colleges and camps in the State, and that it included an educational campaign to rid the State of military reviews, displays and expenditures, whether for war preparedness or for militaristic propaganda.

The secretary said proposals had been made looking toward organization, as far as practicable, of a general strike of labor unions and professional groups in a united effort to make waging of war a practical impossibility. Flying squadrons are to be sent into various communities, he said, in support of the movement.

Flow of Liquor Checked By North Carolina Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The flow of bootleg liquor in central and eastern North Carolina is considerably less than it was some months ago, as the result of close coöperation between state and federal enforcement agents, it was announced here by these officials.

Some of the largest and most expensive illicit liquor distilleries in this section have been seized and destroyed, as the result of the enforcement campaign, and a number of defendants will appear at the next session of federal court here, to answer to charges of violating the federal law against doing a liquor business without paying the prescribed tax.

Rockefeller Visits Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Among recent visitors to that section of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park lying in North Carolina was Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. He attended a meeting of the American Forestry Association, held at Newfound Gap, near the Tennessee line.

ATTENTION! EMPLOYERS!
Large or Small

Would you give to your individual employees an opportunity which, at NO COST to you, would enable them to:

(1) Save Money regularly, with a guaranteed profit.
(2) Accumulate a Fund for Emergency.
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(4) Provide Family Protection.

Why not shift the weight of responsibility to the shoulders of a great Company?

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Boston, Massachusetts.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Administration Decides Not To Indorse Sinclair

Roosevelt Remains Firm in Not Meddling With State Campaigns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — The Roosevelt Administration has today been forced into almost open opposition to the gubernatorial aspirations of Upton Sinclair in California as the result of an embarrassing mistake somewhere in the intricacies of Mr. James A. Farley's political machine.

President Roosevelt hastily reasserted his doctrine of noninterference in state campaigns—a device hitherto used to avoid presidential involvement between rival Democrats, but now invoked to disassociate a Democratic President from a Democratic candidate for state office.

George Creel, the original Administration candidate for the California Governorship, in a letter published in New York, promptly announced withdrawal of his support from the Sinclair candidacy. This move had been preceded by numerous conferences at the White House here during the past week.

The impetus for this sudden "clarification" of administration feeling about Mr. Sinclair was provided by a letter bearing Mr. Farley's signature received by a local democratic campaign manager in California which endorsed Mr. Sinclair by name and called upon all California Democrats to work for his election.

In less "official" circles, both around the White House and around Democratic national committee headquarters, it was made quite plain that Mr. Sinclair's aspirations are most certainly not looked upon with favor.

'Old Deal' Recommended By Georgia Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McDONOUGH, Ga.—The "Old Deal" is what the people need today, Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia told Henry County Fair visitors here. Governor Talmadge praised the "old days and the old ways" and the methods of "our forefathers," and he declared that the Government's primary object should be to reduce taxation as much as possible. "Charity and philanthropy must be left in the hands of the churches," he said; "and people must get back to the old-time religion. The principles that made a man's word as good as his bond must be developed again and country churches and country schools must be strengthened."

Hugh Howell, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, accompanied Governor Talmadge to the fair and made an address praising the work of the present administration in Georgia.

Sea Cow Captured In Eastern Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Officials of the North Carolina State Museum here have been notified of the capture of a "sea cow" in eastern waters. It weighs 2000 pounds.

This sea-animal, a type seldom found in waters north of the subtropics, has somewhat the appearance of a seal. Its skin is brownish black and appears to be very thin. Its face suggests that of a horse, but it has no teeth.

Charts of Losses Of Insull Company Allowed at Trial

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Prosecutors put into evidence charts No. 22 and No. 23, picturing Samuel Insull's Corporation Securities Company as a firm which lost from the start in today's session of the Insull mail fraud trial.

Defense Attorney Floyd E. Thompson objected to testimony about this which came from Harold Huling, Assistant United States Attorney who has directed the squad of Government accountants investigating the collapse of Insull's financial concerns.

One of the charts contained an item on "syndicate loss," and Attorney Thompson made formal objections to the use of the word "syndicate," then to the use of the word "loss." Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson ruled against him, letting the chart go into evidence.

Between the Government's estimate of the earnings of the Corporation Securities Company and the company's public statement for 1930, there was a $41,000,000 discrepancy. The statement reported net income of $8,006,804. Mr. Huling, who formerly taught advanced accountancy in the University of Ohio's graduate school, said his audit of the books showed a loss for the year of $49,889,264.

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are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time.

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The New Corona
(500,000 sold at $50.00)
$24.50
Standard pica type, black and red ribbon, capitals and small letters, left and right-hand shift keys, wide carriage for large envelopes, backspace key. Complete with carrying case.
$1 WEEKLY
Brand new Royal SIGNET portables, complete with case. $19.75
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October

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WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0520
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 420
NEEDHAM, 980 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
AYER, 46-B Main St., Ayer 62
NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1807

Hodge Podge and Bakte Holibut Season Shakespearean Fête

Event Honors Popular-Priced Edition of Bard's Works—Don't Bother About Commentators, Dean Inge Advises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An Elizabethan menu including such medieval favorites as "Hodge Podge" and "Bakte Holibut" appropriately seasoned the atmosphere of a grand Shakespeare lunch here recently.

The occasion marked the issue of a special new popular priced edition of the works of the Stratford bard. It was stated that more than 5,000,000 copies of the original edition had been sold.

Prominent authors, actors, playwrights and critics at the lunch found that "Hodge Podge"—a sort of Scotch broth soup—belied its stodgy name and they proclaimed the boiled halibut, specially prepared from genuine old recipes, to be delicious.

The guests then turned to eulogizing Shakespeare, who was described as a "typical middle-class Englishman" by the Rev. W. R. Inge, former Dean of St. Paul's.

"Shakespeare himself as we know him was a jolly man of the world with a thoroughly sweet and healthy nature," continued the Dean. "He bought the best country house in Stratford and as soon as he could afford to do so retired to live there. As to what he did in the last five years of his life I wonder our friends have not suggested the obvious answer—he wrote the works of Francis Bacon."

"I do not believe," the Dean continued, "he unlocked his heart in any of his plays or his other works. Nor do I think he ever had any inkling of the glorious fate in store for him. Are you aware that he never published anything after 'Adonis' in 1593 and 'Lucrece' in 1594? So far as the sonnets go, I do not believe that they contain any deep confession. People do not sit down and write poetry when they are very unhappy. As Coleridge once said, 'When a man is unhappy he writes bad poetry.'"

"Finally," Dean Inge said, "my advice is, read Shakespeare for yourselves. Take what you can of him; don't bother about the commentators."

As a representative of the theatrical profession, Mr. Godfrey Tearle refuted the theory that producing Shakespeare does not pay. "Hamlet" in London a year or two ago, he declared, realized £1600 a week on an average.

Educators Discuss Problems of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Approximately 1500 public school teachers assembled here for the annual convention of the western branch of the North Carolina Education Association, recently. Discussions had a bearing on problems confronting public schools at this time, with special reference to curtailed salaries and other handicaps.

Guest speakers included Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta, Ga., city schools, and Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina. The latter expressed the hope that North Carolina will, at the next meeting of the general assembly, adopt a more liberal policy in the matter of teachers' salaries and in providing also for the state's institutions for higher learning, based on steadily improving conditions.

Despite handicaps imposed by abnormal conditions which have existed with regard to state finances, the teachers reaffirmed their loyalty to North Carolina and its institutions and their devotion to the cause of education.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins NOV. 10

Just One Store
93 NEWBURY ST.
No Other Branches

A REVELATION IN VALUE
IS THIS SWAGGER RACCOON COAT

RACCOON . . . THE FAVORITE FUR FOR SPORTS WEAR . . . THE COAT CLASSIC OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON . . . IS PRESENTED HERE IN A MODEL REFLECTING ALL THE SMART STYLE FEATURES WHICH BELONG TO 1934. KAKAS QUALITY THROUGHOUT, AND REDUCED IN PRICE FOR THIS EVENT.

For this week only $170 After that $215

10 PAYMENT BUDGET PLAN

EDWARD F. KAKAS AND SONS INC.
93 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON

Flow of World's Idle to Work Slows Down in Last Quarter, Geneva Labor Figures Reveal

Employment Statistics Show Improvement Over Last Year; Sweden Only European Nation Where Betterment Continues

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — The world's jobless continue to return to work, but the flow from relief queues back to factory, shop and farm has been slowed down compared with the previous quarter as shown by statistics published here by the International Labor Office.

Three months ago, comparison with the previous year showed an increase of unemployment in Bulgaria, France, the Irish Free State, Poland and Portugal. The figures now published give the same result for those countries and also for Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Spain.

In Switzerland unemployment insurance statistics show an improvement, but those of the employment exchanges show an increase in unemployment. In most of the other countries the improvement as compared with last year is less marked than it was in the spring. Sweden is the only European country where the situation has continued to improve.

The employment statistics give on the whole a more favorable impression. Most of the indices available show an improvement as compared with last year, and in Estonia, Japan and Sweden the improvement is more marked than three months ago. In Italy the summer figures show a slight increase as compared with a slight decrease in the spring. The reverse is the case in Czechoslovakia, while in France the reduction in employment is more marked than it was three months ago.

Reports Conflict

Because the figures are arrived at by methods which differ from one country to another, those given for certain countries are so far from expressing the real situation that they cannot be regarded as anything more than symptomatic.

According to statistics based on compulsory unemployment insurance there were in Germany 2,398,000 unemployed (13 per cent) in September, 1934, instead of 4,124,288 (22.3 per cent) in September, 1933, and 2,525,000 (13.6 per cent) in June, 1934.

Austria had 248,066 unemployed (23.4 per cent) in September, 1934, instead of 291,244 (27.5 per cent) in September, 1933, and 273,576 (25.8 per cent) in June, 1934.

Great Britain and northern Ireland show 2,135,155 unemployed, wholly and "temporarily stopped" (16.6 per cent), in September, 1934, instead of 2,458,744 (19.1 per cent) in September, 1933, and 2,097,251 (16.3 per cent) in May, 1934.

Taking the statistics based on voluntary unemployment insurance we find that Belgium had 167,979 unemployed (17.4 per cent) in August, 1934, instead of 142,119 (13.7 per cent) in August, 1933; Denmark 59,989 unemployed (16.1 per cent) in September, 1934, instead of 72,559 (21.4 per cent) in September, 1933; Netherlands 148,903 unemployed (30.2 per cent) in September, 1934, instead of 152,486 (29.0 per cent) in September, 1933; Switzerland 63,764 unemployed, wholly and "temporarily stopped" (11.9 per cent) in July, 1934, instead of 81,389 (15.9 per cent) in July, 1933, and Czechoslovakia 224,933 unemployed (15.9 per cent) in August, 1934, instead of 226,843 (15.1 per cent) in August, 1933.

Trade Union Returns

If we take the returns from trade unions, they reveal that Australia had 88,210 unemployed (20.9 per cent) in June, 1934, instead of 106,652 (25.7 per cent) in June, 1933; Canada, 28,600 unemployed (17.9 per cent) in August, 1934, instead of 32,131 (21.2 per cent) in August, 1933; Norway, 12,934 unemployed (24.7 per cent) in August, 1934, instead of 12,995 (26 per cent) in August, 1933; Sweden, 52,618 unemployed (12.5 per cent) in August, 1934, instead of 83,771 (19.8 per cent) in August, 1933.

The figures for the United States are based on employment exchanges and similar estimates. They give 10,772,000 unemployed in August, 1934, instead of 11,793,000 in August, 1933. In France there is an increase: 357,672 unemployed in September, 1934, instead of 263,602 in September, 1933. In Italy there is a diminution: 866,570 unemployed in September, 1934, instead of 888,560 in September, 1933. Japan registers an improvement: 381,114 unemployed in April, 1934, instead of 414,392 in April, 1933.

New Outbreaks In Austria Test Vienna's Control

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Differences between the Heimwehr (Fascist Home Guard) and Roman Catholic Storm Troops appear to be increasing daily, despite official assurances to the contrary.

Clashes between these two armed groups, on which the Government depends almost entirely for its existence, were reported today from Innsbruck and Graz.

Renewed activities by the powerful but suppressed Socialist and Communist opposition, as indicated by raids last night and the arrest of more than 70 alleged propaganda agents, also are disturbing the Government.

Heimwehr leaders are demanding that the country's new Corporative Parliament, which will be inaugurated Dec. 1, be composed entirely of representatives of the country's auxiliary armed forces. This demand for 100 per cent representation is strongly opposed by Chancellor Kurt Schuschigg and other Roman Catholic leaders, especially Herr Leopold Kunschak, head of the Roman Catholic trade union.

Besides the political differences, financial difficulties are looming. A budget deficit of approximately $14,000,000 for the first half of the year is expected to be surpassed by an even greater deficit for the second half.

In an effort to overcome its financial difficulty and insure payment of salaries, the Government issued $11,000,000 in treasury certificates.

North Carolina Told Of Historical 'Lasts'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina, long famous for its "firsts," with reference to this colony's fight for independence and the State's participation in the activities incident to the Civil War, also has its "lasts." This is being pointed out by historians more and more and serves to emphasize Tarheelia's conservatism, as well as its aggressiveness.

North Carolina was among the last states to vote on repeal, and it hasn't scratched prohibition yet. It was next to the last to adopt the Federal Constitution following the Revolution and, in 1861, it left the Union only after Virginia, on the north, and South Carolina, on the south, had seceded. Tennessee, on the other side of the western mountain wall, was the last.

In recent articles, historians have pointed out two interesting facts in connection with North Carolina's "lasts." The first is that this State did not vote for George Washington as the first President, because it had not yet entered the Federal Union. Neither did it vote for Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy's sole president, because it was still a part of the Union when he was chosen.

Film Producers to Hear Of North Carolina Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A statewide conference of secretaries of chambers of commerce and civic clubs has been called to meet here Oct. 31, for the purpose of starting a movement to induce motion picture producers if they want to leave California to move their studios and other equipment to North Carolina.

"I believe, with the scenic, climatic and other advantages that our state offers for such an industry as motion pictures, we should be able to attract at least a part of this business to North Carolina," said Mr. W. C. Denmark, of Goldsboro, executive secretary of the state association of secretaries.

Ontario Power Move Censured by Board

TORONTO, Oct. 27 (AP)—A Royal Commission yesterday censured the former Conservative Government of Ontario for a transaction in 1932 whereby the Government obtained control of the Ontario Power Service Corporation.

The Provincial Government gave $18,000,000 of its bonds for bonds of the corporation having a par value of $26,000,000.

The commission which investigated the transaction reported that former Prime Minister George S. Henry offered $71 for the corporation bonds "out of consideration for the condholders and not on value." The commission report stated that the market price of the bonds varied from $30 to $40.

Mr. Henry, it was stated, failed to disclose to his Cabinet that he had personal holdings of $25,000 in the corporation, and that the North American Life Assurance Company, of which he was a director, held $200,000 worth of the bonds.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

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Racial Groups United at Boys' Camp in Roumania

Y. M. C. A. Leader Stands by Play Center in Carpathian Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Although the majority of American Y. M. C. A. secretaries lent to European associations after the World War have been recalled on economy grounds, there are a few who are still doggedly hanging on, reluctant to desert the framework of their construction.

Mr. James W. Brown, in his model boys' camp high up in the Carpathian Mountains, is one of them. His was the first camp of its kind to be built in this part of Europe. He and his young Roumanian colleagues have been lately entertaining 50 Egyptian Y. M. C. A. boys. They, together with the 108 Roumanian boys, took up every bed in the camp. The Egyptian boys had come all the way up from Cairo to visit the chain of Y. M. C. A. institutions along the way.

Roumania now regards this American secretary as a friend with a remarkable ability for getting Roumanian boys of different social standing to camp and play together—and what is probably still more important, to assemble boys of the minority groups at camp. Boys of German, Russian and Roumanian parents are accommodated in the same hut. They play in the same sports teams against other hut-teams and eat at the same table, taking it turn about at serving, for in this camp both nobles and artisans serve alike.

It is widely recognized in Roumania that the United States has made a great contribution to the field of education in the summer camp. There are similar camps stretching from Paris to Riga and from Riga to Constantinople, all founded by the Y. M. C. A. missionary.

The United States may be obliged to remove the last of its camp missionaries to Europe, but the camp as an institution has come to stay. It has been copied by societies and by governments. The removal of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries from Europe is only likely to retard its development.

Japan Denies Intent To End Naval Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

united in their protests as the synchronization of publicity implies. The Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, with its British and Dutch connections through Sir Henri Deterding, is naturally anxious to obtain the largest possible share of Far Eastern trade. These markets, however, were pioneered by the Standard Oil Company, which still retains a dominant position.

Complicated by Oil "War"

The dispute, therefore, is not a straight discussion between foreign exporters and Japanese importers, but is complicated between the old and spectacular "oil war" between the chief petroleum powers. Presumably either the British-Dutch leaders, on their side, or Standard Oil and American companies on theirs, would be willing to enter a separate agreement with Japan giving them preferential advantages.

While Japanese diplomacy in London is aimed chiefly at getting British support for its naval needs and demands, the possibility of an oil alliance furnishes added and attractive impetus. It may even be possible, observers here suggest, to trade an oil concession to British and allied companies off against acceptance of Japanese naval proposals. The combination has a rather unconvincing air of drama about it, but is definitely envisaged by keen-eyed watchers here.

However, if an oil compromise with foreign exporters is pushed through in Japan, it will only make the aperture in the open door a bit narrower.

No Signs of Concession

For that reason, too, the open door issue looms as the great contemporary question. And the Roosevelt Administration, after a nominal acceptance of Stimson policies even before the President was inaugurated, now discovers that this policy is firmly imbedded in their conceptions of American national interests, and must be pushed.

There is, therefore, no hint in the State Department of conceding to Japanese demands for an equal navy, nor of recognizing Manchukuo—which may be the price of recovering the American oil trade there. All authorities know that even on a 5-5-3 ratio, the American fleet could not successfully challenge Japan in Oriental waters.

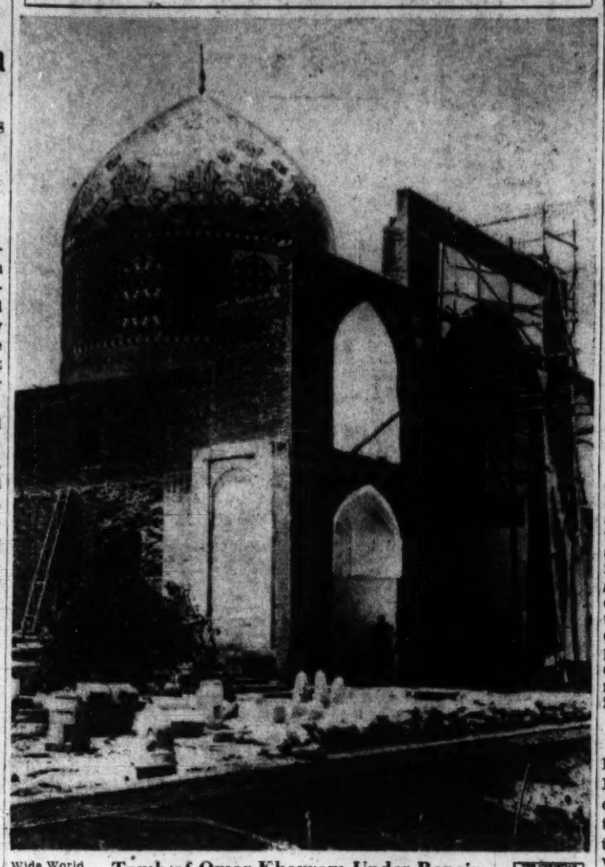
But they insist that such a proportion should be retained, even under a different name and with Japan offered theoretical parity, for its relative value and diplomatic effect. They think that with a certain actual superiority in numbers of ships, the United States could do diplomatic business with Japan, whereas to drop too low would destroy all bargaining value of a navy which in any event could not unsupportedly go into combat.

Extreme peace workers are in a dilemma: they favor continued resistance in the diplomatic sphere to Japan's Asiatic policy, but they do not believe in big navies. This is one reason why they have been so silent in the current discussions.

American Press Gains World Federation Seat

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27 (AP)—The congress of the International Federation of Journalists, in session here, yesterday voted the American Newspaper Guild to membership in the organization. M. Paul Bourquin of Switzerland was elected chairman of the federation, succeeding M. Herman Dons, of Belgium.

Persia Honors a Poet



Wide World — **Tomb of Omar Khayyam Under Repair** — The Christian Science Monitor

Edifice at Nishapur Dates From 17th Century.

Work is being done by funds appropriated by the Persian Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. The shrine was built to honor a local saint, and the sarcophagus of the author of the Rubaiyat, for which he is famous, was placed in a recess in a wing of the left side.

Figures for Age of Earth Read In History of Surface Rock

Accepted Estimates Based on Study of Radioactive Minerals—Approval Given to Calculations of Miss Edith Kroupa

Girls are coy about telling their age after leaving their teens. Dame Earth is no exception. Geologists and physicists, like weight-guessers on the circus midway, have been trying all sorts of tricks for more than 150 years in the attempt to persuade her to tell the truth. Their first estimate of any note was an appraisal by Buffon that Earth was 74,600 year old. This was made 162 years ago, but before bothering to add on the 162 years, it would be well to look into later estimates. Lord Kelvin decided some years later that 74,600 years were just swaddling clothes. The baby was all of 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years old, he asserted. Then came G. H. Darwin with his estimate of 57,000,000, based on the separation of the moon from the earth; and then Joly brought forth 90,000,000, based on the accumulation of salt in the seas.

Record of Strata

Shortly after the opening of the twentieth century, geologists demanded a still greater age. They pointed to layers of silt and sand, solidified now to rock. These line the walls of canyons and the cliffs on 10,000 hills. They pointed out that such layers or strata were like the rings of trees, marking the ages since the beginning of time. In depth they make a pile some 425,000 feet high. Mathematicians sharpened their pencils once more, and this time out came the figure 500,000,000 years.

Then radium was discovered. Measurement of the radio-activity of rocks began, some physicists comparing their results with geologic evidence to step the birthdays up to 1,000,000,000; then 4,000,000,000, and finally Dr. Henry N. Russell counted 11,000,000,000 summers.

Today's figure, accepted on Sept. 15, 1934, by the committee on measurement of geologic time, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, is 1,725,000,000. This is considerably less than Dr. Russell's, which would indicate Mother Earth is already beginning to count her age backward. It was arrived at by Miss Edith Kroupa, research chemist at the University of Vienna. Her analysis of radio-active rock from Winnipeg, Canada, forwarded to the American committee, acknowledges this rock to be the oldest yet known.

Geologic Eras

Considering the law of averages, 1,725,000,000 seems about right; for every branch of science in any way concerned over Earth's age, arrives somewhere near this. For instance the geologist estimates time by measuring the thickness of strata that accumulated during a given age, period or era. Roughly, Earth's birthdays have been divided into four great eras: Archæozoic, or the time before living things began to occupy the globe; Paleozoic, during which plant-animals came into existence as one-celled organisms and gradually evolved into corals and low sea life, reaching highest development in the fishes; Mesozoic, or the Age of Reptiles and the beginning of birds; and Cenozoic, in which mammals became the predominating land animals. Now the series of strata laid down through the ages, if placed in proper relationships one on top of the other would make a pile 425,000 feet tall. Figuring how long these periods lasted, geologists assumed their being deposited at a steady rate, so that in any one place the thickness of sand or mud set in a single year was the same as for any other year. Obviously, to figure this way leaves a great margin for error, for one foot of sandstone requires about 450 years, while a foot of limestone takes about 2250 years.

Record of Ocean

A second way of calculating geologic time is to measure the amount of salt in the sea. Knowing the amount added each year by the rivers of the world, the problem resolves itself into one any schoolboy can solve by dividing the amount of salt in the sea by the amount added each year. Lavoisier, the great French chemist, called the ocean "the washwater of the globe." However, many believe the oceans to have had essentially the same salinity since the beginning. Many chemists argue that even if dividend and divisor can be accurately determined, the quotient obtained (100,000,000 years) is not the age of the earth at all but the age of the ocean.

The method of age determination most in favor today involves radio-active minerals. It is really the easiest method to understand, and the mathematical calculations involve fewer assumptions and less guess work.

Lead Weights in Scales

Like the cliffs that wear down with the passing of time, uranium is a metal which "wears down." It is contained in small quantities in the rocks and passes through a series of changes into different kinds, or weights of lead. Chemically it is lead, but there are slight differences in the weights of the atom. One of the lead products, for instance, has the atomic weight 206 as compared with the weight 238.5 for an original uranium atom. In the changes which take place, the weight is lost by the escape of helium or alpha particles which were in the original uranium, their loss accounting for the change to radium and then lead. The difference between the weights of the lead and the weight of uranium, give a figure from which can be deduced the age of the rock in which it is contained.

Georgia Authorities Round Up Group Of Alleged Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the arrest of Ralph Spooner of Atlanta on a charge of circulating alleged communistic literature in the DeKalb County Courthouse during the session held in Decatur, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta, at which four other alleged Communists were held for the grand jury on a charge of "attempting to incite insurrection," an old Reconstruction Days' statute on the law books of Georgia, the police claimed to have made another victory against the spread of Communism in Georgia, and particularly in the Atlanta area.

The four other persons accused of being Communists, were arrested during a raid at the private home in Decatur of Mrs. R. W. Alling, a supply teacher in the Atlanta public schools where Mrs. Alling and the other defendants, Alex E. Rackolen, said to be a New York attorney; Nathan Yagol, a graduate student at Emory University in Atlanta, and Charles Weaver, a Negro of Atlanta were found holding a meeting among themselves, which they claimed was a "Currents Events" club meeting to discuss the suppression of war. Miss Kay Alling, 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Alling and Miss Leah Lee, also in the house at the time, have been set free by the police.

The police of Fulton County are also holding in Atlanta a Mrs. Leah Young and a Miss Annie Mae Leathers, of Atlanta, who are charged with circulating insurrectionary literature during the recent textile strike at the Exposition Cotton Mills located in Atlanta. Preparations are now being made for the trial of these two young women under the same statute as that under which Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro Communist, was convicted here two years ago.

Swing to Right Taken by Labor Party in Britain

Property Confiscation and Representation in Commons Disapproved

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Two decisions, both strengthening the more conservative element in British Labor Party were taken at this year's annual conference of that body at Southport, England.

One is to favor no confiscation of property without fair compensation. The other is to debar the secretary of the party from membership of the House of Commons.

In the past one of the chief criticism of the British Labor Party has been that its policy was one of spoliation. This body's adoption of the Socialist creed of state ownership and managership of public utilities and key industries was responsible for this charge. This was because the left-wing view prevailed that expropriation should allow little or no compensation to those dispossessed by the state. The present decision is taken to mean that the more conservative element is gaining control.

Expediency Motive

The reasons which have prevailed have been ones of expediency. Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, ex-Labor Minister of Education, put the case clearly at the conference. He held that continued acceptance of the left wing view would lose the next election. "You would go before the country at the next election," he declared, "and say that within a month you would confiscate one-half to two-thirds of the property of the shareholders throughout the country." Shareholders would withdraw their funds. There would be a run on the banks. Labor would have no prospects of success.

The decision taken by the conference to exclude the secretary of the party from the House of Commons raises a different point. The decision applies to the secretary about to be appointed to succeed Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., who is resigning after being for 23 years one of the most influential forces in the Labor movement.

Control of Funds

The change has been made at the instance of the Trades Unions, which provide most of the campaign funds for the Labor Party. The Trades Unions want to retain control of the party funds to an extent that they found impossible when a political leader like Mr. Henderson, was in charge of the money chest. The effect nevertheless, Labor M. P's. say, may be the reverse of what the Trades Unions expect. This is because a secretary outside Parliament has less influence over Labor M. P.'s than if he were one of themselves.

The authority he thus loses is expected to pass to the political leader, who is now likely to be Mr. Herbert Morrison, a strong right wing Socialist with no direct relation to the Trades Unions.

Both decisions thus tend to strengthen Labor's right as opposed to its left. Left wing Socialists headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, remain members of the Party. But any prospect of their dominating it appear to have largely disappeared.

Gorilla Defended By Game Warden As Good Citizen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A widespread theory, said to emanate largely from motion-picture people and from hunters, that the gorilla is one of the most ferocious of all wild animals, is being denied by professional game wardens in Africa.

Evidence of the gorilla's peaceful nature when unmolested, is provided by the report of Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, Chief Game Warden of Uganda, quoting gold prospectors who encountered the creatures in the Kayonso Forest of Western Kigezi.

Captain Pitman himself was able to study at close quarters a troop of five. They consisted of "utterly peaceable, almost semi-domesticated specimens," feeding in a forested valley less than a mile away from a small mountain settlement.

"The Wambutte guides," he recounts, "fearlessly led us to within 10 paces of the tree and the old male at once noticed us and scrutinized us keenly, but went on feeding. He turned to look at us again, ate a few more leaves and then, descending about six feet, sat in a huge upright fork, legs dangling, the excessively long arms grasping near-by branches, and an interested though kindly expression on his face."

The game warden points out that "this interesting anthropoid certainly needs protection from the cameraman and pseudo-investigator, who disturb flagrantly, then irritate, and finally have to take life in 'self-defense.'" He expresses the view that immunity from molestation can be effected for the gorillas without the establishment of anything like a sanctuary.

Quebec to Subsidize Weekly Newspapers

GRANDMERE, Que., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Quebec Government has decided to aid weekly newspapers in the Province with a substantial subsidy, Mr. E. Fortin, member of the Legislative Assembly for Beauce, announced at a banquet given here in honor of Mr. Elzear Dallaire, recently elected president of the Association of French-Language Weekly Newspapers in Canada.

The Provincial Government's aid to weekly newspapers will be granted regardless of the papers' political affiliations, Mr. Fortin declared last night. Mr. Dallaire was presented with a pen-and-pencil set by his friends who were his hosts at the banquet.

Wells Sees Socialist Trend In Rooseveltian Leadership But Stalin Thinks Otherwise

Russian Leader in Colloquy With English Historian Says He Admires U. S. President but Has No Faith in His Accomplishing Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Whether President Roosevelt's social and economic experiments really promise a new sound basis for capitalist society was discussed between Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Joseph Stalin during Mr. Wells's recent visit to Moscow. A stenographic account of their conversation was recently published in the magazine "Bolshevik."

Mr. Wells expressed the belief that Mr. Roosevelt is really leading Americans toward a new society along Socialist lines, while Mr. Stalin maintained that planned economy—which, he said, is the only solution of present economic difficulties—is impossible under any form of capitalism.

Mr. Wells declared that he believes present conditions imply the necessity of introducing a common language among all constructive forces rather than employing antagonisms between two oversimplified worlds of rich and poor.

Mr. Stalin replied that although he greatly admires President Roosevelt's initiative, decisiveness and courage, he nevertheless is convinced that as soon as Mr. Roosevelt or any other captain of the modern bourgeois world undertakes any serious change directed against the foundations of capitalism he will inevitably suffer complete failure.

"Banks, large-scale enterprises, railroads, fleets, all belong to private owners. Finally the army of qualified labor—engineers and technicians—belongs not to Mr. Roosevelt but to private employers. The economic system in the real sense of the word is not in the state's hands. Therefore I feel that Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of his ability, cannot reach the aim of which you speak—if that is his aim. Possibly it might be conceivable in the course of several generations to approach this aim, but personally I think that improbable."

Intermediate Stages?

Mr. Wells argued that Socialism and individualism are not such opposite poles as black and white, but that there are intermediate stages. Realization of planned economy depends, he said, upon qualified personnel. Without organization Socialism is merely a theory.

Mr. Stalin replied that certain classes aim at nothing but profits and will never submit to the rule of collective society. "How is it possible to reconcile their conflicting interests and aims? So far as I know Mr. Roosevelt has failed to discover any method. Experience indicates it is impossible. Experience tells us that if Mr. Roosevelt really tries to satisfy the interests of the proletarians at the expense of capitalists, the latter will replace him with some other President. How can any President oppose capitalists?"

Mr. Wells objected to an oversimplified distinction between rich and poor, declaring that the intermediate group is immensely important in the United States and that "this group realizes that present conditions are unsatisfactory but regards your primitive theory of 'class struggle' as nonsense."

Mr. Stalin replied: "Certainly, intermediate groups exist which include both good and bad, but society nevertheless is divided into poor and rich, exploiters and exploited. To ignore this main division is to ignore the fundamental fact. Struggle between these two groups is proceeding and will proceed until finally decided by the proletarians who produce all the needs of society."

Siamese Monarch Silent on Report Of His Abdication

Prajadhipok, in English Retreat, Refuses to Talk of Future Plans

SINGAPORE, Oct. 27 (AP)—It was reported here today that King Prajadhipok of Siam has abdicated his throne at Bangkok.

Leaving his kingdom last Jan. 2 for a visit to Europe, King Prajadhipok left behind him a newly reformed Government.

In June, 1932, he gave his country a Constitution after a sudden revolt at Bangkok. Under the terms of the new governmental setup he ceased being an absolute monarch.

Slight and somewhat frail, the King, before the revolution, was held in reverence as a descendant of the Buddha.

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—King Prajadhipok of Siam apparently did not intend to comment on reports from Singapore that he intended to abdicate his throne.

The King at present is living in a Surrey retreat. He has given no indication of his future plans nor has he made any official remarks about abdication.

His secretary said the first he knew about the latest abdication rumor from the Straits Settlements was through inquiries made of him.

The Siamese Legation knew nothing of the report.

Bishop Meisser Freed As Jäger Quits Office

MUNICH, Ger., Oct. 27 (AP)—The mainstay of Bavaria's church opposition, Bishop Hans Meisser, was today released from Nazi police surveillance, guards being definitely withdrawn from the rectory.

"As far as we are concerned, the bishop can preach again," said Nazi church authorities, who only two weeks ago were appointed by the now resigned Dr. August Jäger, commissioner for Protestant churches in Prussia, to replace Meisser's ousted administration.

Their attitude indicated that a complete reversal of policy would follow Dr. Jäger's resignation. Whether Bishop Meiser would be reinstated as a bishop was contingent upon ensuing church negotiations.

Mr. Meisser was expected to appear in the pulpit Sunday.

Mussolini Opens Climax Ceremony Of Fascist Rule

Twelfth Anniversary Shows $150,000,000 Public Works Completed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Oct. 27—The culminating point of the national celebrations of the twelfth anniversary of Fascism, now in progress, is the inauguration throughout Italy during the weekend of no less than 2829 different public works which have cost more than $150,000,000.

The works include the electrification of 1100 miles of railway, extensive reclamation of marshes and construction of the artificial lake at Suviana, costing more than $10,000,000 with a capacity for 10,000,000,000 gallons of water.

The celebrations open in Florence today with a speech by Premier Benito Mussolini.

FLORENCE, Italy, Oct. 27 (AP)—Signor Mussolini, his right hand rising and falling in impressive Roman salutes, today supervised the final obsequies of 37 Fascists in Florence Province who fell obeying his commands during the Blackshirt Revolution 12 years ago.

The fallen Blackshirts were brought here to lie in the Basilica of Santa Croce, the "Westminister Abbey of Italy."

Il Duce stood at attention as Signor Achille Starace, secretary general of the party, led the exercises.

Outside the basilica were heard volleys of musketry.

Philippine Tariff Bill Reaches Legislature

MANILA, Oct. 26 (AP)—The long deferred and much discussed Philippine Tariff Bill was sent to the Legislature today by Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy, devoid of duties intended to protect American trade.

Despite a strong demand from business men and a section of the Legislature, doubt was authoritatively expressed that the bill would be approved before adjournment Nov. 8. The bill would increase duties on textiles, ceramics, metals, paints, paper, hides, shoes, meats, flour, various food stuffs and sporting goods. Raw cotton and raw silk would be eliminated from the free list. Most increases range between 50 and 100 per cent.

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Hope Is Seen For 'Hollywood System'

Time Will Come, It Is Thought, When Producers Will Realize That Present Methods Are Not Providing Mass Entertainment at Its Best, and That Study of Causes and Effects Will Bring Improvement

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

that only their love for the thing they are occasionally able to do with a full heart kept them going. I learned why players must decline obnoxious rôles for their own peace of mind. Cameramen found their joy in the way of doing well a thing that did not in itself command their interest.

Meddling Makes Muddling

It is because Hollywood is too largely concerned with the unhumanized formula that there is so little style in pictures.

What can be expected but a hash-like flavor from a film that is based on a story in which a dozen writers have had a hand, and a group of executives have had their way with?

As if this were not enough, some pictures—and very special ones at that—are sometimes the work of three or four directors. Now if there is one thing that is obvious in connection with films, it is that one director is enough.

Films at their best are done under the unifying authority of the director—Chaplin, Flaherty, Lubitsch, Capra, Fritz Lang, Alexander Corda, King Vidor, Eisenstein, to name a miscellaneous and not at all complete group.

There is no disloyalty among the men and women who are carrying the creative burden in pictures, nor among the technicians. These people have an understanding of the diverse problems of their superiors, and are faithful to the possibilities of film entertainment even while they ease their tempers by grousing. It is among the easily replaceable workers, the ones who are contributing a merely routine thing, that disloyalty is to be found at its worst. And they are but a small minority, even in their class.

Loyal Creative Forces

What those forces in Hollywood which are really creative rejoice in is the realization of beauty upon the screen—the beauty of thought and emotion revealed in terms of character. For a definition we need seek no further than Keats' "For truth is beauty; beauty, truth . . ."

Marked is the falsification that results when the personality of the player is exploited at the expense of the story. This abuse has gone so far that some of these same personalities have got out of hand. They not only demand the privilege of approving the story, but they have been known to rewrite the dialogue to suit their notions of what is poetic prose.

Thereby they reveal the emptiness of their pretensions, for the great actor has ever prided himself on being able to use any sort of words as a vehicle for his projections of emotion. Modjeska used to act a playlet in which she exemplified the whole scale of expression, speaking only the word "Come."

Credit Where Blame Is Due

When the star messes into the writer's province he is likely to start a whole train of hard feeling which does not end, unhappily, when the film is finished. When it is shown on the screen a new set of heartburnings develops, for then the reviewers, finding the changed dialogue to be trashy, blame the person who is named as the writer in the list of credits on the screen. As likely as not the star, who is responsible, escapes all responsibility, and may even be praised by a nonthinking reviewer for giving "her usual flawless performance."

The producers have only themselves to blame when these personalities begin to cut up. That they eventually eliminate themselves from the screen is beside the point; the producers should never have built up this Frankenstein star system. It is false in its artistic implications because it is predicated upon the indefensible notion that the part is greater than the whole.

Proof of this comes when a popular star is unable to carry a picture that the public doesn't want.

Proof of the Pudding

A recent example was "Laughing Boy," which was so poor that the organization which made it would not screen it in its New York show window theaters, and it had the popular Ramon Novarro and Lupe Velez in the leads. This picture doubtless was made in good faith, in that it dealt with a book important in its vein.

The trouble was that this vein is of a sort that is not suitable to mass entertainment, and therefore cannot be used on the screen.

"Alice in Wonderland" was another failure that perhaps was unpredictable by anybody. The unforeseen difficulty that developed was that Lewis Carroll's personages were so obscured by the screen personalities that enacted the parts that the picture was neither good film nor good story-telling. In many western cities the exhibitors could be persuaded to take it only by coercion: "If you don't take 'Alice' you can't have Mae West."

Tinkering with Artists

One of the worst results of the Hollywood system's confidence in the formula, with all its falsification of the artist's viewpoint, is the resulting tendency of this system to distrust the artist. A writer may have had a dozen years of successful experience in the films, and yet other writers are likely to be called in to tinker with his scripts.

This is done with the best of intentions, and no expense is spared, as when Monckton Hoffe is employed to write dialogue extensions for Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows."

Probably Mr. Hoffe did as good a job as anyone could, but the result is a good deal like stretching out a silk dress pattern with rayon. Hollywood should have adapted its patterns to Barrie, not Barrie to Hollywood. A little more ingenuity and the thing could have been done with Barrie's characters and words, without additions or alterations.

Distorting Authorship

Falsification at its worst is in evidence when a known book or play is distorted to fit the Hollywood formula. Probably the screen version of Zola's "Nana" was one of the most flagrant examples of sentimentalizing an inherently hideous piece of realism that the films have known. No wonder the picture failed of popular interest.

That failure had nothing to do with the essentially tragic content of the picture but with its over-sweet treatment. This is indicated by the widespread approval that greeted "The Lost Patrol," a picture that made use of none of the formulas in its story of the survival of a single officer in a company of soldiers who have been detailed for service in the desert.

Needs to Respect the Individual

Hollywood needs to learn respect for the integrity of the individual, whether that individual is a technician, an artist, or a character in a story. It is necessary to rest your case on Barrie if you are to make a film out of one of his stories, for every intrusion upon his viewpoint runs the risk of upsetting the applecart.

Great care is being taken by two studios in the transference of Dickens to the screen. A famous author has been imported from England to supervise one adaptation. Let us hope that those concerned will do the one thing needful—trust Dickens.

In the degree that Stevenson was trusted, the film version of his "Treasure Island" was good. The picture was positively bad only in those places where the players were allowed to work for themselves instead of for the story, one of the commonest forms of falsification on the screen.

LaGuardia's Veto of Lottery Puts Issue Up to the State

Grave Question of Legality of Plan for Relief Financing Is Raised by Mayor, Who Will Submit Issue to the Legislature

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—By veto of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the scheme to help finance New York City relief costs by a municipal lottery today is laid over for consideration by the State.

The Mayor, in disapproving the resolution through which the municipal assembly authorized this new device for relief financing, said there was a "grave question of the legality of the method of operation of the proposed plan."

He held that the resolution did not of itself "violate in any way any existing law," and that "at first blush, the plan proposed for the sale of membership based on the attraction of the possibilities of holding offices for short periods at high salaries seemed innocuous and perfectly legal." However, he continued, "the unanimous opinion, even among the friends and supporters of such a plan, is that it at least would require an act of the State Legislature."

Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx, sponsor of the scheme, said he believed the legal obstacles could be removed by a change in the penal law that would sanction municipal operation of a lottery and still leave intact the prohibition against lotteries in general.

Mayor LaGuardia promised the matter would be submitted to the incoming Legislature for action. Abolition of the constitutional and statutory provisions against lotteries and drawings was mentioned as a possible requirement. Meanwhile, there is considerable division of legal opinion, according to the Mayor, as to whether it would be possible to draw a circumventing statute.

Simultaneously, the police of Newark, N. J., were reporting the existence of a lottery agency there that they believe is the eastern headquarters of a speculative concern with nation-wide ramifications. Samuel Heller, alleged head of the agency, and Theodore Sniffen, said to be a runner, are being arraigned today in the Third Criminal Court, on charges of possessing lottery tickets. The office, according to the police, had taken in more than $200,000 since June 29 and had more than 1000 daily customers. The tickets were said to be sold on such speculations as football and baseball games, horse racing, bank clearances and stock clearances.

Law Acts Swiftly In Humphreys Case

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The law has finally caught up with Murray Llewellyn Humphreys — and has dealt him the same kind of punishment, though in lesser amount, that it gave to Al Capone.

Humphreys was sentenced to 18 months in prison at Leavenworth and fined $5000 yesterday after he had surrendered and pleaded guilty to a charge of evading payment of $23,190 income taxes on an income of $169,561 for the three years ending in 1932. In addition he will have to pay up his delinquent taxes—with interest.

It took the law some 16 months to catch up with Humphreys, but once he surrendered the wheels of the law moved swiftly. Within four hours after his arrest by agents of the Internal Revenue Department at nearby Whiting, Ind., Humphreys was sentenced to prison by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward. His surrender had been previously arranged by the fugitive's attorney. Humphreys, who said he was "going straight" after he gets out of prison, was reputed to have been one of Capone's lieutenants.

Photo Finishers Elect

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Concluding their convention yesterday, the Master Photo Finishers of America elected George S. Cullen of Washington, president; Charles P. Phillips of Detroit, vice-president, and Fred B. Fountain, Middletown, Conn., secretary. Territorial vice-presidents elected include: David Monosson, Roxbury, Mass., and M. H. Godding, Utica, N. Y.

Amity Among Cities Found Modern Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Neighboring cities can no longer consider themselves "irreconcilable enemies," Dr. Charles E. Merriam of Chicago University told the American Municipal Association here last night.

Cities have a bigger, broader job of city planning in the new era than they had in the past, he said, and urban communities will find it necessary in the long run "to cultivate ways and means of coöperation with their neighboring cities."

Dr. Merriam said he foresaw an increasingly close relationship between cities and the Federal Government through the PWA and FERA, and noted that this development points to more advantageous relations in the business of planning. His views coincided with those expressed at the recent planning conference at St. Louis.

Col. Roosevelt Monument Unveiled at San Antonio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO Texas, Oct. 27—Boy Scouts of this city unveiled a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt here today, marking the scene where in May, 1898, was organized the Rough Riders Regiment for service in the Spanish-American War. The occasion was the anniversary of the birth of "Scout Citizen Roosevelt."

The Rough Riders were trained in the old fair grounds, now named Roosevelt Park. The monument is placed near the entrance to the park, beside a road which continues the city street called Roosevelt Road. It stands on a site provided by the state highway department, to be inclosed by a rock wall and named Roosevelt Park; and it rises between two huge pecan trees, landmarks of the locality. Of particular note regarding the memorial is a bronze plaque which represents Colonel Roosevelt on horseback.

Excellence

Upper Left: Courtesy Twentieth Century Pictures Inc. Upper Right: Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Lower: Courtesy R. K. O.-Radio

Good Actors Deserve Good Plays

Upper Left—Wallace Beery in the Title Rôle of "The Mighty Barnum." Upper Right—Freddie Bartholomew, Ten-Year-Old Lad Chosen to Play David in "David Copperfield." Lower — Burlington Railroad's Streamlined Train Which Will Appear in the New Film, "The Silver Streak."

Feminist Program Gets New Impetus By Union in Chile

Coördination of Activities Expected to Lead to Better Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Feminine leaders see in the organization of the Acción Nacional de Mujeres de Chile the greatest step ever registered in the coördination of women's political, social and economic activities in the country.

Following the recent concessions to the feminine movement, including that of the municipal vote and the married women's property law, it has become apparent to organization leaders that more rapid progress can be obtained by unification and it is for this purpose that the Acción Nacional de Mujeres de Chile has been started.

The significance of this coördinating movement was not lost upon the historic political parties and the national press featured the news of its formation. El Mercurio, doyen of the South American press, printed the Women's Party program on its front page, displaying the most prominent points in three columns of heavy type.

The program, or manifesto of the Acció Naciónal de Mujeres de Chile was divided into five categories—social, educational, economic, social welfare and political. First place and the greatest consideration were given to education, after which there was a long but comprehensive study of economic problems. The following is a compendium of the principal of their program points:

Social—Defense of the family is the pivot of the state: legalization of all religious marriages; the perfection of legislation for the protection of minors; legal punishment of those who abandon their family responsibilities; strict censorship of movies; revision of the alcoholic laws; and the suppression of pornographic literature.

Educational.—Freedom of education and no discrimination in state subventions to scholastic establishments; participation of heads of families in educational councils; revision of feminine education, to equip women for household duties as well as for professional life; night schools for domestic employees; suppression of coeducation in primary and secondary schools; a rural curriculum for rural classes; better pay for teachers.

Aid for Women Workers

Economic. — Legalization of the family wage and establishment of compensation funds in branches of industry which employ women to enable a working mother to maintain her home and family; greater protection for domestic servants; prevention of child labor; cheaper and better housing for the poor with emphasis on family proprietorship to encourage home building; reduction of inheritance duties to stimulate savings; women managers for factories where women are employed.

Social Welfare.—Reorganization of and concession of autonomy to the Beneficiencia (the state charity dispensing organization); feminine representation on the Beneficiencia board; decentralization of the services for the benefit of the provinces; a greater spirit of coöperation between the Beneficiencia and private social welfare organizations.

Political.—The outlawing of Communism and all political parties opposed to public order; reform of the Constitution and all laws derogatory to feminine equality; plural voting, based on family, intellectual and property rights; promotion and recognition of women's trade and professional organizations, to promote the public welfare and avert class struggles.

Milwaukee Truckmen Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27 (AP)—Truck drivers went on strike yesterday, after a vote by 150 members of local 242 of the Commercial Truck Drivers' Union. Although picketing began immediately, strikers permitted the unloading of trucks. Union officials said a 35 per cent increase in wages and a 48-hour week was demanded.

Swing to the Left Marked in Iowa By Farm-Labor Party

New Group Has Full Ticket of Candidates and Lays Plans for Future

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Farmer-Labor Party is at last making its presence felt in Iowa. Born in convention of 300 delegates here in midsummer, it is now supporting a complete set of candidates.

Mr. Wallace M. Short of Sioux City is the new political movement's candidate for Governor, and the guiding personality behind the party. Mr. Short, who ran third to Mr. Dan W. Turner and Mr. Robert Colflesh in the Republican primary, has long wielded influence in Iowa, especially in the northwest section of the State. He is editor of the radical newspaper, The Unionist and Public Forum, and is a former state legislator and Congregational minister.

Back of the Farm-Labor Party in Iowa are the memberships of the leftist farm organizations, the Farmers Union and the Farm Holiday Association. Mr. Floyd Olson, Governor of Minnesota, may have had something to do with this. For Mr. Olson was the central figure when the five Midwest governors carried the radical farm program of "cost of production" to Washington in the fall of 1933.

In addition to criticizing the farm relief methods of both major parties, including President Roosevelt's planned economy, the new Iowa party's demands include: Five-year option for farmers and home owners on property lost through foreclosure; state and national insurance governing workmen's compensation, unemployment, accident, illness and old age pensions; graduated net incomes and gift taxes on large incomes; creation of a state central bank and eventual nationalization of banking; the initiative, referendum and recall; and repeal of the state criminal syndicalism laws.

The platform opposes: The gross income tax and the sales tax; a state constabulary; tax-free securities; further issuance of government bonds; the dole system of charity, and existence of poor houses. Both former Governor Turner, Republican nominee, and Mr. Clyde L. Herring, Democratic incumbent who will attempt to repeat his victory over Turner of 1932, were forced to make use of the state militia in settling farm troubles. Whenever such disturbances cropped up in Iowa, Mr. Short was usually to be found on the scene soliciting subscriptions to his newspaper, and using his eloquence to build up a following.

There is no thought that the new party will be successful this fall but the significant thing to observers is that the political farmework has been laid in Iowa for a further swing to the left.

Chile Plans Scholarships

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 (By U. P.)—Granting of scholarships in Chilean military, naval and air schools to pupils of other South American nations to promote Americanism and mutual understanding was discussed by the ministers of defense and foreign affairs here Thursday.

Y. M. C. A. Advised Against Rejecting Military Service

But Youths at Council Meeting Carry Out Peace Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27—Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War, told the National Y. M. C. A. Council here last night that written pledges of youths never to answer another call to arms are "a flight from reality."

"If this nation became involved in another war," he said, "the young man would be drafted in spite of any pledges or desires or position or responsibility. It is just as foolish to say you won't have anything to do with war as it would be if you were walking through the woods and were attacked by a lion to say you wouldn't have anything to do with the lion."

Undaunted in their determination to outlaw war, however, the young men in final session here today began consideration of recommendations that the Government furnish funds to carry through the Nye investigation of the manufacture and world trade in the tools of war.

Plea for World Court

The peace program offered to the council by "Committee No. 2" also included a plea for energetic action by the Government for the limitation and reduction of armament, a request for a statement of the terms on which it would join the League of Nations and a plea for immediate ratification of the World Court protocol.

Government ownership of munitions plants ran into unexpected criticism in the committee. One member expressed himself as "surprised to learn there are men here actually opposed to it."

Education was stressed in resolutions opposing liquor, advocating cooperation with other agencies on a program for the moving picture industry and development of a public understanding of current economic problems.

Temperance Education

A return to the old W. C. T. U. temperance education program was strongly urged in the committee as the most effective counteractant to newspaper, radio and billboard liquor advertising.

Encouragement of the teaching of film appreciation in high schools and establishment of a national film institute was recommended in the movie resolution, which also condemned block booking and blind selling.

Use of the "economic security" booklet recently prepared by the association's industrial department was recommended as a starting point for study of serial problems.

Joint planning by all the social forces of the community for working out wholesome leisure-time programs for both young people and adults was suggested.

Eightieth Anniversary

The council last night suspended its program to attend a dinner climaxing the Cleveland Association's celebration of its 80-year history, and to hear Mr. Baker and Dr. John R. Mott, president of the World's Alliance of the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Mott assured the audience that "future years will transcend in achievement those which have gone before," and pointed to "boundless possibilities."

Outlining a six-point program, he said the Y. M. C. A. was challenged to provide larger and better leadership, larger understanding of the greatly changed opinion of the world, larger plans with 31 nations clamoring for the Y. M. C. A., larger resources, a greater lay force and deeper unity.

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Old-Age Pension Nostrums Flooding the Country Rouse Federal Committee to Act

Investigates Each New Plan as It Comes to the Surface and Seeks Way of Bolstering State Schemes —Will Report in December

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — The old-age pension system to be recommended by President Roosevelt on economic security in December will not be one of the cure-all types on which literature is now flooding the country.

New schemes are coming to light almost daily, most of them having the common feature that they are seeking contributions of sales of their literature. The response they are getting in some sections from destitute persons who have passed middle age is described by officials as "pitiful."

While it investigates each of these new plans to see if it contains anything of value, the security committee is working more to find some way of bolstering up the present old-age pension systems in use in 28 states. With many counties facing bankruptcy, their pension provisions have become ineffective. Some way by which the employer, employee and government could each pay their share to build up these funds is being sought. The committee is also giving attention to the feasibility of reducing the age limit from 70 to 60 for those eligible for pensions.

A plan which has struck the popular imagination in many sections of the country is the so-called Townsend plan, originated by Dr. Francis Everett Townsend, who lives in southern California. Dr. Townsend advocates payment by the Federal Government of a retirement pension of $200 a month to every one over 60 years who gives up his job and is not a criminal. Each recipient must sign a pledge to spend the entire $200 within the United States 30 days after receiving it.

Dr. Townsend is said to be on his way to Washington to explain his plan to the President, but even before he arrives the economists are throwing cold water on it. Dr. Edwin Witte, executive director of the President's committee, has found that the plan would involve an expenditure of $24,000,000,000 a year, requiring a 12 to 15 per cent tax on all money transactions, including the payment of salaries.

Nevertheless the Townsend plan advocates are reported to be drawing crowds at meetings in various sections of the country. The committee on economic security is being deluged with letters recommending the scheme as a panacea for the depression. More than 1,000,000 persons are reported to have signed petitions in California in its favor and missionary work in its behalf is said to be just starting in the country at large.

A warning to elderly people not to be taken in by any of the numerous old age pensions associations has been issued by Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland, a leading advocate of old age pensions in Congress.

"These organizations," says Mr. Lewis, "ostensibly have been formed to promote particular plans for old age pensions, but seem interested often in the money they collect from elderly people through contributions and the sale of booklets and magazines and even of petitions to be sent to members of Congress. The old age pension plans proposed are often fantastic and serve no purpose other than to arouse hopes among the aged which cannot possibly be fulfilled."

After denouncing the Townsend plan as giving more than half the entire income of the country to less than 10 per cent of all the people, Representative Lewis went on:

"This is by no means the only impossible proposal to which the old people are being asked to contribute," he said, "A rival scheme goes the above plan one better, advocating that pensions shall begin at age 55 and promising that no taxes will be needed to finance them. Another organization demands that the Federal Government shall pay pensions at once, without waiting for any legislation by Congress.

"The most damnable feature of these schemes is that so many of them are exploiting the stand President Roosevelt has taken in favor of old age pensions. The President, I am sure, will do everything that can be done for the old people and they can trust him implicitly. But, if they really want to help they should be on their guard against cranks and self-seekers."

Jones-Waller Make Fast Time Retracing Air Route to England

DARWIN, Australia, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mr. Cathcart Jones and Mr. Kenneth Waller arrived here at 6:15 p. m. today (2:15 a. m. E. S. T.) to complete the second leg of their race flight to England.

They made the 1384-mile flight from Charleville in 6¾ hours, averaging 205 miles an hour in their attempt to cut the London-to-Melbourne time of Flight-Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black, who covered the distance in 70 hours, 59 minutes and 50 seconds.

Storms over the dangerous Timor Sea prevented the fliers from taking off on the next leg of their trip and they decided to wait until dawn Sunday.

Squadron Leader Malcolm MacGregor of New Zealand landed at Charleville at 3:28 p. m. (12:28 a. m. E. S. T.) on his way to Melbourne. Thus the English racers on their trip toward England are passing the still-contending derbyists, going in the opposite direction.

Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Polando left Karachi, India, continuing in the derby. Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart arrived at Koepang. Mr. C. J. Melrose, of Australia, arrived at Rambang.

ALLAHABAD, India, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Dutch airplane of Mr. D. L. Asjes and Mr. G. J. Geysendorfer, one of the pre-race favorites in the London-to-Melbourne air derby, was destroyed by fire yesterday when it collided with an automobile on the flying field here. No one was injured.

Road Funds Sought in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Federal Government funds are sought by the Georgia Highway Department for the building of a scenic highway through the Okefenokee Swamp, between Waycross, Ga., and the Florida state line, according to an announcement of W. E. Wilburn, chairman of the State Highway Board. The State may be expected to maintain such a road after it is built, Mr. Wilburn said.

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Washington Looks for New Manager—British Track Review—Hockey News

Clark Griffith After Manager For Senators

Bucky Harris and Babe Ruth Mentioned for Cronin's Position

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Clark Griffith, casting about for a new manager for the Washington Senators, conferred today with Bucky Harris; but the club owner was reported to have offered the job already to Babe Ruth.

The conference with Harris, Washington's first pennant winning manager, was at Griffith's instigation. Harris, who lost his job at Boston through the same move which created the local vacancy—the sensational sale of Joe Cronin—was in a receptive mood.

"I'd give 18 handsprings right here right now if Mr. Griffith offered me the job," Harris said.

Foxy old Griffith was reported, however, to have offered Babe Ruth $15,000 a year and a percentage of the gate receipts to manage the Senators and play a few innings a day.

Ruth, according to the reports, countered with a demand for $30,000, without a cut in the gate receipts, and Griffith was said to have promised to consider the proposal.

Harris has retained his friendship with Griffith since the days when he became the first "boy manager" of the club in 1924, and steered it to two successive pennants and one world championship.

Griffith's problem today was to engineer some startling deal that would placate capital baseball fans for the sudden sale of the popular young manager and star shortstopper, Joe Cronin.

Cronin, sold to the Boston Red Sox yesterday for an amount estimated variously at between $125,000 and $250,000—new top price for an athlete — was immensely popular with diamond followers here in his American League pennant-winning season two years ago. He held the fans during the last campaign, even with his injury-stricken seventh-place club.

Washington fans were wondering whether Griffith had let them down—apparently shattering hopes for a great club in 1935—for mere money.

Not only did the Cronin trade remove from the Senators one of the best infielders in the business, but it also took away a battling young manager, with a bag of stratagems and an inspirational leadership.

The local fans are certain that Lynford Lary, obtained in the deal from the Red Sox, will not successfully fill Cronin's shoes, either at field or at bat. Although Griffith says he plans to use Lary as a regular, many baseball experts here believe the shortstop will be sent elsewhere or tossed in on another trade.

The purchase of some star pitcher, such as Schoolboy Rowe, would aid the Senators immensely and might also swerve Washington fans from thoughts of Cronin's going. But, as Griffith notes, the established good pitchers aren't for sale, not at prices any sane person would give for them.

Rangers Sign Seibert

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 27 (AP)—Earl Seibert, holdout defense star of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, announced yesterday he had come to terms on a new contract and would leave for Winnipeg to join the team at the training camp. The terms were not announced, but it was understood the Rangers had met Seibert's demands.

College Soccer Results

Harvard 4, Dartmouth 0.
Haverford 2, Princeton 2.
Long Island 6, Brooklyn 0.
Penn State 7, Lafayette 0.
Springfield 3, Yale 1.

New Hampshire Hillmen Who Will Face Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Dartmouth Varsity Football Team of 1934

The Backfield, Left to Right—Phillip I. Conti '35, Harry C. Deckert '35, John B. Handrahan '37 and James V. Aiets '35. The Line, Left to Right—Elbert L. Camp '36, Donald Otis '37, Donald C. Hagerman '35, Carl P. Ray '37, Charles H. Stearns '35, Gordon P. Bennett '37, Richard E. Carpenter '35.

Malone Is Traded To the Cardinals For Minor Leaguer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Pat Malone, veteran righthanded pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, has been traded to the St. Louis Cardinals, it is announced here. In return the local club is receiving James K. O'Dea, catcher, from the Columbus (Ohio) minor league Cardinal "farm."

At a meeting of the stockholders here yesterday, Philip K. Wrigley, chairman of the Executive Committee, was elected president to succeed William Walker. Charley Grimm, manager, was elected vice-president. Charles Weber was named business manager as well as treasurer. Charles F. Drake was appointed assistant to President Wrigley.

Vice-President Grimm said no more trades would transpire until the December meeting of the National League. While the Malone-O'Dea exchange in some quarters was regarded as an unequal one, as O'Dea is a minor leaguer, it was said Malone and Grimm were not cordially friendly during the latter part of the season.

Malone won 14 games and lost seven during the recent campaign. Early in September he refused to pitch out of turn and was withdrawn from the list of regular starters. Malone pitched for the Cubs seven years.

Five Pitchers Are Still Undefeated

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—Five pitchers from three states continued in a deadlock today for the world's horseshoe championship as round-robin play passed the halfway mark.

Frank Jackson, Blue Mound, Kan., the 64-year-old veteran who claimed high qualifying score; Ted Allen, Alhambra, defending champion; Fernando Isais, Los Angeles; James Hocky, Phoenix, Ariz., and Gene Brown, Riverside, Calif., were tied each with 13 triumphs and no defeats.

In yesterday's outstanding match, Brown, a dark horse entrant, defeated Guy Zimmerman, Sac City, Iowa, one of the pretournament favorites, 52 to 25, to remain in the running. The tournament will close tomorrow.

British 1934 Sport Reviewed

Track and Field Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

JOHN E. LOVELOCK'S great mile race with William R. Bonthron of the United States; G. L. Rampling's British record quarter-mile in 48s., and J. P. Metcalfe's 51ft. 3½in. for the hop, step and jump, are events which stand out clearly in a restrospect of the 1934 British track and field athletic season.

Lovelock's contest with Bonthron in the Oxford-Cambridge versus Princeton-Cornell match, July 21, was a race which excited more public interest than any since the days of the Lord Burghley-Luigi Facelli hurdling duels. The general public, which in Britain is not particularly interested in track happenings, discussed the event for days beforehand, because the newspapers played it up. And on the day the British Broadcasting Corporation produced a running commentary (happy phrase!) direct from the ground. No record was set up—such a thing was hardly expected by those who knew how the track had been affected by a drought and a rodeo—and Lovelock, the superior tactician, won in 4 m. 14.4 s. The Oxford-Cambridge representatives unexpectedly beat the American team by seven points to five. It was in this meet that the American, Charles F. Stanwood, a great favorite with the British public, made his farewell appearance for Oxford. Stanwood has had three splendid seasons up at University College, Oxford, to which he went from Bowdoin, U. S. A. As a valedictory gesture he won the 120-yard high and the 220-yard low hurdles.

Godfrey Rampling has claim to be regarded as one of the three greatest quarter-milers in the world. Ben Eastman and W. A. Carr, the American fliers, are the other two. Rampling failed to do the great things expected of him at Los Angeles in the Olympic Games of 1932, when he was not a fit man, but this year he has given proof that he is back to the very best form. He is Britain's most radiant hope for the Olympic Games in Berlin two years hence. His return of 48s. while winning the quarter-mile final at the British Empire Games broke a British record that had stood for 24 years. The previous best was Wyndham Halswell's 48.4s. at Glasgow, July 1, 1908. Britain is particularly rich in quarter-milers at the present moment, for C. H. Stoneley, J. Roberts, R. S. Moor, D. L. Rathbone, F. F. Wolff and G. N. Blake are all consistently beating 50s.

Field event records are rare occurrences in Britain these days and when one does happen it is usually a continental athlete who is responsible. Therefore, the fans were particularly appreciative this year when a British Empire athlete, J. P. Metcalfe, of Australia, approached within 3½ inches of Chukei Nambu's world's hop, step and jump record (51ft. 7in.) set up during the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles. Metcalfe's 51ft. 3in., at the Empire Games improved by 6½ inches upon the British record made by W. Peters, of Holland, in 1927.

The Amateur Athletic Association's annual championships were voted rather dull. Great things were expected but very little of note took place, apart from a fast three-mile run by Janus Kusocincki, Poland. The Olympic 10000-meter champion ran like a machine and covered the distance in 14m. 13.6s—just 4.4s. outside the British record set up by the Olympic 5000-meter champion, L. A. Lehtinen, Finland, in 1933.

Women athletes came into the limelight more than ever through their fourth World's Games at the White City Stadium. The big event of this meeting was a splendid effort by Z. Koubkova, Poland, when winning the 800-meter championship. Her time, 2m. 12s. was easily a world's best. Another world's record (11.6s) was established by R. Englehardt, Germany, in the 80-meter hurdles.

A particularly popular figure among the overseas women athletes who visited Britain this year was Marjorie Clark, from South Africa. In the women's section of the British Empire Games she won the 80-meter hurdles in 11.8s. and the running high jump with 5ft. 3 in. Both these performances are better than those which rank as British records; but the English Women's Amateur Athletic Association recognizes as a British record only a best performance by a native British athlete in Britain. Another "double" at the Empire Games was accomplished by Eileen Hiscock, captain of England's women track athletes at Los Angeles in 1932. She won the 100 and 220-yard sprints. Summarized below are the chief results in the 1934 British track and field event season:

Women's World Games, team.....Germany
Great Britain versus France (in Paris).....Great Britain, 66½ pts. to 53½
Oxford-Cambridge vs. Princeton-Cornell...Oxford-Cambridge, 7 events to 5
International inter-club (British Games).....Milocarian Club, England
Champion of year (Harvey Memorial Cup).....Janus Kusocinski, Poland
Best British championship competitor.....D. O. Finlay (120-yard hurdles)
Oxford-Camoridge....Oxford, 7 events to 4
Universities' A. U.....London University
Universities' A. U. (women)...Birmingham
Scottish universities.....Edinburgh
Public schools.....Bedford Modern
Inter-county.....Middlesex
Inter-club (Kinnaird Trophy).....Polytechnic Harriers
London-Brighton relay, inter-club.....Belgrave Harriers

Eastern Football Scores

Princeton		**Harvard**	
75-Amherst	0	12-Bates	0
35-Williams	6	13-Brown	0
14-Wash. & Lee	12	6-Holy Cross	26
124	18	31	26
Yale		**Columbia**	
6-Columbia	12	12-Yale	6
14-Pennsylvania	6	29-V. M. I.	6
37-Brown	0	7-Annapolis	18
57	18	48	30
Dartmouth		**Holy Cross**	
39-Norwich	0	22-St. Anselm's	0
32-Vermont	0	51-St. Joseph's	0
27-Maine	0	24-Providence	0
27-Virginia	0	17-Catholic	6
		26-Harvard	6
125	0	140	12
Annapolis		**West Point**	
20-W. & M.	0	19-Washburn	0
21-Virginia	6	41-Davidson	0
16-Maryland	13	46-Drake	0
16-Columbia	7	20-Sewanee	0
75	26	126	0
Pennsylvania		**Cornell**	
6-Ursinus	7	14-St. Lawrence	0
6-Yale	14	0-Richmond	6
27-Rutgers	19	7-Syracuse	30
39	40	21	26
Brown		**Carnegie Tech**	
18-Boston U.	0	7-Geneva	0
13-R. I. State	0	13-Miami	7
0-Harvard	13	0 Mich. State	13
0-Yale	37	0 Notre Dame	13
31	50	20	33
Pittsburgh		**Syracuse**	
26-Wash. & Jeff.	6	28-Clarkson	0
27-West Va.	6	20-Cornell	7
30-So. California	6	32-Ohio Wesl'n	10
7-Minnesota	13		
80	31	80	17

Surprise Results Feature Squash Tennis Opening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A pair of surprise results featured the opening of the squash tennis season yesterday, when two of the teams regarded as below the other teams in the New York division of the Metropolitan Class B group, scored victories over stronger teams. Columbia University Club, the tailender last year, scored a victory over New York Athletic Club, 3 to 2, while Harvard Club defeated the runners-up of 1934, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, also at 3 to 2, though the New Moon outfit had been strengthened by the addition of prominent players from other clubs. Both winners played on their home courts.

Bayside Tennis Club, last year winners, though weakened by the promotion of several of its stars to Class A, won its initial match from Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, while City Athletic Club, though also deprived of several of its stars by the same process, made a clean sweep over Yale Club, on the City courts. The summaries.

Columbia U. C. 3, New York A. C. 2

J. J. Lordi, N. Y. A. C., defeated N. C. Willett, 13—15, 15—9, 15—12.
E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated J. O. Hobson, 5—15, 15—10, 15—5.
Vincent Furno, Columbia U. C., defeated S. A. Thompson, 12—15, 15—2, 15—6.
Norman Foster, N. Y. A. C., defeated Arthur Douglas, 15—11, 17—15.
Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated Walter Oertly, 15—4, 15—12.

Harvard Club 3, Crescent A.-H. C. 2

J. C. Larocque, Harvard Club defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., 15—10, 15—6.
J. S. Becker, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—11, 17—14.
G. T. Baxter Jr., Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—8, 16—17, 15—9.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated Donald Lawson, 15—13, 15—10.
F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, 12—15, 15—7, 15—6.

Bayside T. C. 4, Princeton Club 1

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside, defeated H. D. Wood, 15—9, 15—9.
R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated J. N. Hynson, 15—6, 13—15, 15—8.
E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, defeated F. L. Giusti, 15—12, 16—17.
R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated M. C. Markham, 6—15, 15—9, 15—10.
H. A. Reeve, Bayside, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 12—15, 18—14, 18—16.

City Athletic Club 5, Yale Club 0

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—10, 11—15, 15—5.
Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated Prescott Evarts, 15—17, 15—8.
Milton Cohn, City, defeated Kenneth Ward, 15—8, 17—16.
A. P. Heineman, City, defeated J. T. P. Sullivan, 15—12, 15—9.
Otto Barth, City, defeated O. C. Taylor, 17—16, 15—9.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

TORONTO, Oct. 27—Frank Calder, National Hockey League president, has cleared up a few details about the new penalty shot rule. It will be awarded only when the offending player is the last one between the puck carrier and the goalie, he pointed out. The player who trips, holds or otherwise violates the rules in that case, also will draw the usual two minute minor penalty.

Calder has begun to line up the referees for the season which opens Nov. 8, interviewing several candidates within the last day or two. Among them were two who never have officiated in the big league, Johnny Mitchell of Hamilton and Reg Noble, former defense player with Toronto, Montreal and Detroit. Noble refereed in the International League last season.

WINNIPEG—The prospects of three amateurs who were believed heavy for fast company with the Montreal Maroons and New York Rangers remain uncertain. Aubrey Webster and Sammy McManus, from the Moncton Hawks, may début with the Maroons Tuesday, but manager Lester Patrick of the Rangers hasn't decided about his son, Lynn. Young Patrick has shown some smart playing in practice, but Lester isn't sure he is ready for professional play. Another Moncton star, Bert Connolly, has signed with the Rangers and Patrick expects him to make good.

GALT, Ont.—Ace Bailey, whose serious injury last winter ended his hockey career, can hold his own with the puck chasers at golf. He drew a 31 handicap when the Toronto Leafs played a group of professional golfers the other day and led the hockey players, winning a golf bag.

LONDON, Ont.—The London Tecumsehs' effort to run a hockey school for amateurs has ended in a failure. Few good players turned up with the necessary permits from amateur authorities, a lot who didn't have the papers crashed in and got some free practice. So the Tecs decided to give it up.

WINDSOR, Ont.—With a group of major and minor league veterans as a nucleus the Windsor Bulldogs have begun practice for the International League season. Those on hand include Andy Bellemer, Harvey Rockburn, Frank Steele, Ellis Pringle, Frank Daley, "Whitey" Fields and Coach Stan Brown. Ted Saunders, released by the St. Louis Eagles, is expected soon and word comes that the Montreal Maroons probably will send down Bob Gilmore, a husky young defense man from the Portland club of the Northwestern League.

OTTAWA—The end of the big league trail seems to have come for a couple of players who were stars only a few years ago. When the St. Louis Eagles broke camp here Bill Touhey and Nick Wasnie were left behind. Manager Eddie Gerard didn't have a place for them and he tried in vain to place them with other major league teams.

Dartmouth and Harvard Game Has Tradition

Indian From New Hampshire Helped Crimson Dedicate Its Stadium

There's not a "Wah-hoo-wah" left in Hanover, N. H., today. Every eligible voice finished training yesterday, closed up and headed for Boston, where the footballers of the Dartmouths and the Harvards do battle in the Stadium this afternoon.

A new gridiron régime has revived interest and enthusiasm at Hanover. The newness of Harvard-Dartmouth football begins and ends with the coaching, for football between the two is recorded in history way back to the '80s.

Sweeping changes have come about since those early days. Everything about football from the rules to the field upon which the games are played, has been changed—excepting the desire to be victorious. Beginning with the first affair, back in 1882, Harvard completely overwhelmed the Green until the twentieth century, when the opposition became sterner and more skillful.

Gridiron players wearing the Crimson won 18 successive contests before the New Hampshire Hillmen finally triumphed and that memorable affair came in 1903 when Dartmouth was honored by being the opponent to help dedicate the present Harvard Stadium.

Some 20,000 There

Some 20,000 treked by bicycle, carriage or street car—the modes of travel in those days—to the new edifice of football. Workmen continued their duties throughout the morning and right up to game time, finishing as much of the mammoth structure as possible. That early in the Stadium history there was no colonnade, covered press box or steel stand. Compared with today's football stadium, that inclosure was a primitive gesture.

It was a dedicatory affair and Dartmouth had no other rating than that of invited guest. Somehow the Green was not considered in any serious light as an opponent. It was Harvard's new stadium and all celebration rightfully belonged to the Crimson. The perfect stage for an upset was set and Myron Witham trotted on the field with a personnel of Dartmouth brawn and beef that was to write a new chapter in history.

Instead of the unrestrained joy that had been planned for, the Harvards, in their new stadium, were rocked with grief. For the first time in all grid encounters between the two, the Green became the "Big Green" and toyed with a good Harvard eleven. When the debacle ended Dartmouth had upset tradition, winning, 11 to 0, and set a standard that has often been carried out since— defeat of a team dedicating its new stadium.

From that point on Dartmouth football teams were regarded in a different light by Harvard. It is true that the "Big Green" enjoyed the wreath of victory against Harvard only once more (1907) before the break in 1912, but no games were played in which the Crimson completely routed Dartmouth as in the early days. In the 1912 game, roughness crept in and football relations were divorced until 1922. Dartmouth, in 1912, was coached by Frank W. Cavanaugh and Harvard was coached by Percy Haughton.

Dartmouth's Record Best

Since the resumption in 1922, Dartmouth has had the better record. In 12 games the Green has triumphed six times, and last year's game ended in a tie. Three times during this late series Dartmouth has scored 30 or more points on a Harvard team.

For the most part, however, Dartmouth and Harvard have put on great football shows. Some contests have seen the stadium filled with footballs en route by air from one end to the other. In other affairs, the punting duels have been superb. Great lines and linemen have crushed each other in furious combat.

This afternoon the two institutions are vieing with each other athletically and who knows what manner of story will unfold? It may be a dull, drab, disappointing football exhibition, but pre-game thoughts indicate the opposite. There may not be an all-America player entering the game and yet plays may unwind and bring such an individual into prominence. All told it does not seem likely that this game will be uneventful.

Harvard-Dartmouth Results

Year	Winner	Score
1882	Harvard	53- 0
1884	Harvard	26- 0
1886	Harvard	70- 0
1888	Harvard	74- 0
1889	Harvard	38- 0
1890	Harvard	43- 0
	Harvard	64- 0
1891	Harvard	16- 0
1892	Harvard	48- 0
1893	Harvard	16- 0
	Harvard	38- 0
1894	Harvard	22- 0
1895	Harvard	4- 0
1897	Harvard	13- 0
1898	Harvard	21- 0
1899	Harvard	11- 6
1901	Harvard	27-12
1902	Harvard	16- 6
1903	Dartmouth	11- 0
1904	Tie	0- 0
1905	Tie	6- 6
1906	Harvard	22- 9
1907	Dartmouth	22- 0
1908	Harvard	6- 0
1909	Harvard	12- 3
1910	Harvard	18- 0
1911	Harvard	3- 3
1912	Harvard	3- 0
1922	Harvard	12- 3
1923	Dartmouth	16- 0
1924	Dartmouth	6- 0
1925	Dartmouth	32- 9
1926	Harvard	16-12
1927	Dartmouth	30- 6
1928	Harvard	19- 7
1929	Dartmouth	34- 7
1930	Dartmouth	7- 2
1931	Harvard	7- 6
1933	Harvard	10- 7
1933	Tie	7- 7

Harvard won 29, Dartmouth 8, and three were tied.

Eddie Shore Arrives

QUEBEC, Oct. 27 (AP)—Eddie Shore, star defenseman, arrived at the Boston Bruins training camp here, signed his contract for the limit allowed by the league, $7000, and turned out for two practices. His appearance completed the club's roster.

Sporting Around the Hub

MASSACHUSETTS Institute of Technology's new athletic building—the Edmund Barbour Field House—was dedicated yesterday. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., made a short address, as did Prof. Charles Locke on the part of the alumni association, Dr. Allen Winter Rowe of the advisory council on athletics, and Walter H. Stockmeyer, senior class president. The official opening of Barbour House was one of the features of the annual sophomore-freshman field day, which started before eight in the morning and kept going until late evening. The first event on the program was a crew race, which the yearlings won, and the last was a dance in Walker Memorial Hall. The second-year men, however, ran away with the athletic events, 9 points to 4.

Tech's sophomores won the football game, 12 to 7. A local boy, Joe Heal of Newton, was the star. The second-year men also took the tug-of-war event and the relay race. In the rough-and-tumble glove fight the yearlings captured 139 gloves to 77 for their opponents.

The new Tech field house has no windows. Illumination is obtained from skylights, which are designed to eliminate shadows. The building is air-conditioned.

University of New Hampshire's Wildcats ran off with the seventh annual Harvard open intercollegiate cross-country run yesterday with 40 points. The race was over a 4½-mile course. Bowdoin placed second with 52 points. Northeastern was third with 66. University of Maine's harriers finished in fourth place with 93. Rhode Island was next with 114. Springfield totaled 120 points for sixth place, and Boston College trailed in last place with 135 points. Ed Hutchinson of Bowdoin was the individual winner.

Dartmouth and Harvard will meet in the intercollegiate dinghy sailing races tomorrow morning on the Charles River Basin. This was decided when Commodore Robert H. Collins of Dartmouth telegraphed his acceptance of the new date to W. Gardner Barker 2d of Harvard. The races will be held off the M. I. T. boathouse floats. Commodore Collins and either Walter Lindsmann or Robert Griffin will sail the Big Green entries, while the Crimson will be headed by Mike Cudahy, who led Harvard to its intercollegiate victory last June.

John L. Donovan Jr., former Harvard line coach, has been looking for a back who could pass, run and buck for his Battery A football team. Donovan has found him. He is Charles Devens, a buck private, who was sworn into the battery two nights ago. Devens has been a football star and an ace pitcher for Harvard and a member of the pitching staff of the New York Yankees. He is now working in a Boston bank.

The third round of the Boston city chess championship was played last night at Wells Memorial Institute. Chevalier played aggressively against Thompson, and won a pawn in an enterprising attack. Thompson resigned when faced with a lost end position. Daly defeated Mowry, Wells Memorial champion, after a siege of Mowry's hampered king position. Weidner, state champion, outplayed Taylor for a convincing victory. Gale beat Shapiro for an upset and Mitchell defeated Ward. Dr. Putzman retired from play and his place was filled by Hugo Seth. Weidner, Chevalier, Marchand and Mitchell head the standing with two victories and no defeats. The others in the Masters' standing are: Gale with two victories and one defeat; Daly 2—1; Ward, Sturgis and Rich, 1—1; Taylor and Shapiro, 2—1; Gring, 0—2; Mowry and Thompson, 0—3.

Instruction in fencing will be resumed at the Huntington Avenue branch, Boston Y. M. C. A. on Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, according to an announcement made by Robert E. Laveaga, director of the recreation and health program of the Y. M. C. A. Prof. A. A. Pappano will instruct on two evenings each week. There will be classes for both beginners and advanced students. Edward Lannon, captain of the undefeated team of last year, will assist Professor Pappano with the beginners.

Tommy Waters, ticket manager at the Boston Garden, states that little time is left for regular Bruin season hockey ticket subscribers to renew their seat locations for the coming season. Shortly, all those not spoken for will be allotted to new subscribers.

The sound of toe against pigskin and the rumble of the players running through signals will be heard at Fenway Park today as the Boston Redskins and the Chicago Cardinals prepare for the National League professional football encounter tomorrow afternoon. Lone Star Dietz's Redskins are anxious to win their third straight home game and thus keep pace with the Giants in the Eastern Division.

Radcliffe College women's field hockey team opens the intercollegiate season this year playing Pembroke College at Providence this afternoon.

College Football Results

Aberdeen N. 30, Augustana (S. D.) 3.
Appalachian 22, South Georgia T. 13.
Arkansas S. T. 25, Arkansas State 0.
Baker 14, Ottawa 10.
Bethel 9, Cumberland 7.
Birmingham South 31, Chattanooga F. 0.
Brigham Young 46, Western State 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 12, Marryville (Mo.) T. 9.
Central 6, Culver-Stockton 0.
Chadron T. 20, Wayne T. 0.
C. of Emporia 7, Bethany (Kan.) 0.
C. of Ozarks 45, Monticello A. and M. 0.
Creighton 13, Oklahoma A. & M. 7.
Daniel Baker 13, South Texas T. 7.
Durant T. 0, Ada T. 0.
Duquesne 20, Detroit 6.
Emporia 7, Bethany 0.
East Tenn. T. 19, Maryville 6.
Elon 24, Apprentice School 0.
Emporia T. 14, Washburn 6.
George Washington 6, Wake Forest 2.
Haskell 3, Grinnell 0.
Hastings 26, Doane 0.
Henderson State 20, Arkansas State 12.
Howard Payne 13, McMurry 7.
Idaho C. 19, Idaho (S. B.) 14.
Illinois W. 13, Stevens Point T. 0.
Jamestown 20, Wahpeton Science 0.
John Carroll 20, Miami (Ohio) 0.
King 38, Naval Base 0.
Kirksville T. 24, Warrensburg T. 6.
Lamar 15, Texas A. & M. (B) 6.
Lenoir Rhyne 33, Erskine 0.
Lewiston N. 12, E. Oregon N. 7.
Loyola (N. O.) 13, Spring Hill 0.
Loyola (L. A.) 12, Texas Tech 7.
Mankato T. 13, Winona T. 0.
Miami 42, Wefford 14.
Moorhead T. 13, St. Cloud T. 6.
Nebraska Wesleyan 3, Midland 0.
North Texas T. 14, S. F. Austin 0.
Panyer 12, Rutgers (JV) 0.
Penn 7, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Peru T. 7, Kearney T. 0.
Princeton 150's 13, Villanova 150's 0.
Schreiner Institute 13, St. Edwards 6.
Simpson 25, Buena Vista 0.
Southwestern (La.) 10, Southeastern (La.) 0.
St. Benedicts 37, Chillicothe B. C. 13.
St. Thomas 26, Augsburg 0.
St. Vincent 26, West Liberty 7.
S. E. St. T. 0, E. Central St. T. 0.
Transylvania 12, Morehead 2.
Union (Tenn.) 13, West Tennessee T. 6.
Washington (St. L.) 20, Drake 0.
W. Ky. Teachers 14, Mid-Tennessee 0.
West Virginia Wesleyan 7, Geneva 7.
Whittier 35, Santa Barbara State 6.
William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 6.
York 7, Dana 6.

No Points for Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27—At a recent meeting of the International Hockey League moguls a new ruling was adopted in an effort to make tie games as undesirable to hockey teams as they are to the fans. Where it has been the custom to divide two points for tie games the coming season there will be no awarding of points when, after the usual 10-minute overtime session, the teams are still even on score.

British Empire Team Leads

TORONTO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The usual nightly jamming found the British Empire team of Torchy Peden, Syd Cozens and Folly Parrott leading the six-day bicycle race at 10 p. m. last night. The trio had covered 3422 miles and three laps, to hold a one-lap advantage over three teams tied for second place.

College Cross Country

New Hampshire 40, Bowdoin 52. Northeastern 66, Maine 93. R. I. State 114, Springfield 130, Boston College 135.
Princeton 17, Columbia 38.
R. I. State 18, Coast Guard 37.
Tufts 18, Wesleyan 41.

New 12-Meter Cup May Be Raced For During 1935 Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—There may be an international race for 12-meter yachts next summer. Efforts are being made to bring this about and the matter was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the delegates of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound which was held at the Yale Club, this city, last night. It was reported by Van S. Merle-Smith, president of the association, that Clifford D. Mallory, who is president of the North American Yacht Racing Union, is already in communication with British yachtsmen regarding their sending a challenge for the Twelve-Meter Cup, the race to be held in United States waters next summer.

This new trophy has been offered for a series of races in which more than one nation is eligible to compete and it is hoped that, in addition to British yachtsmen, there will be some from other nations represented. It is expected that some new 12-meter yachts will be built in America during the winter. These yachts are somewhat smaller than the J class which races for the America's Cup, and it is thought that, if interest can be directed to this class by several of the leading yachtsmen, it will soon become a very popular field for national as well as international yacht racing.

The Y. R. A. of Long Island Sound reelected all of its 1934 officers for next year as follows: Van S. Merle-Smith, president; Innis O'Rourke, vice-president; Cornelius Shields, treasurer; Briggs S. Cunningham, secretary; Johnston de Forest, C. Sherman Hoyt, Philip R. Mallory and Kingsley Kunhardt, executive committee.

Fifty Students Held In Santo Domingo By Orders of President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, R. D.—Precautions are being taken at the University of Santo Domingo to safeguard the student body against introduction of the anti-Government sentiments of 50 high schoolboys now occupying cells in the presidio of Niqua upon orders of President Trujillo.

An undercurrent of opposition to the Government developed following the death of Dr. Angel Soler, the University's ace, a few days after his release from Niqua. Dr. Soler who had been chief justice of the Supreme Court during the American occupation and Secretary of State during the administration preceding that of President Trujillo was imprisoned because his views were not in complete harmony with those of the dictator.

For a time it was felt that the strong student sympathy for Dr. Soler might lead to excesses. The faculty, however, is energetic in avoiding any expressions of opinion from its halls that might lead President Trujillo to suspect that the university might become a hotbed of student revolt.

The 50 high school boys, who followed a young medical doctor in an attempted revolution against Trujillo continue to serve terms of indeterminate length in prison. They have not been formally sentenced but because of the disturbed political atmosphere, neither their friends nor relatives have felt free to ask for an understanding at the presidential palace.

California Sure Of Another Title

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—California, already in possession of three of the world's greatest golfing titles, was assured of the woman's western championship yesterday, when two of the Golden State's stars advanced to the final round.

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, seven times a state champion and twice winner of the western title, defeated Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Los Angeles, 5 and 4, while Dorothy Traung, 20-year-old San Francisco girl, turned back the Middle West's last hope, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Chicago, by the same score.

Although Miss Traung was a finalist in the national championship this year, Mrs. Cheney, playing the finest golf of her career, was favored to win today over the 36-hole route. The summary:

Women's Western Golf Association Championship—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Los Angeles, 5 and 4.
Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 5 and 4.

New Jersey Pair Tie for Lead

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Two pairs of cycling greats—Freddie Spencer and Blonde Bobby Walthour, from New Jersey, and the Franco-Belgian combination of Alf Letourner and Gerard Debaets—rode in a not-too-secure first place tie in Philadelphia's six-day bicycle race last night. The Letourner-Debaets duo drew even with their Jersey rivals early in the night's jamming, as the grind neared its final day, but the rest of the pack was pressing to even matters by continually setting out for lost laps.

See Business Improvement

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—J. C. Penney, chairman of J. C. Penney & Co. said in the midst of an inspection trip that the farm situation is improving in the middle West and that he expected a substantial pickup in general business activity. The dollar sales of the Penney Company, he said, were running 22 per cent ahead of last year.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 2 at 2:30—SATURDAY, NOV. 3 at 8:15
Program: "SIEGFRIED," Act 3—Soloists: Elsa Alsen, Marie Murray, Frederick Jaegel, Fred Patton
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WHAT I was looking for in that dusty closet, I have forgotten. For in my search I came across this old book, and as I read it again I grew thoughtful. There was something in it that had not been there when first I read it, years before. Or, perhaps, that something was in myself.

The book was *The Prince*, by Messer Niccolò Machiavelli; and, as I turned the pages, I remembered that first reading. Machiavelli I knew by repute; he was the schemer, the web-weaver cold and impassionate, and a course of deliberate evil was Machiavellian. Yet as I read I liked him for his clearness, his precision, his thought unfolding with the accuracy of a geometrical demonstration. This Ser Niccolò wrought words as Cellini and Donatello wrought silver and marble.

But it was the pictorial and romantic aspects of the book that took me most. In it I saw the world like an old map, its colors undimmed by time. On the horizon the white sails of Magellan beat through storm and sun, Cortez gestured under the high Mexican skies, Luther drove nails crisply in a church door at Wittenberg. Italy was its foreground. There were walled cities, Verona and Milan, Perugia and Siena; hilltop castles rose over gray olives and green vineyards; white roads smoked under marching bands of *condottieri*; Tiber and Po and Arno were blue threads, and Florence glittered like a jewel at its center. And in the background of Machiavelli's thought, as his fine brown hand moved quill over parchment, hung the splendid tapestry of Cyrus and Cæsar and Alexander, Princes of antiquity.

That was Machiavelli as I saw him then. And I thought, as I noted and underscored his hard wisdom, that, while this map of his gleamed with color, it would scarcely serve to pilot a Caproni from Rome to Milan field. It was outdated, quaint, of a forgotten world. So I forgot him.

* * *

BUT BEHIND THIS QUAINTNESS there now lay something further. And as I turned the pages and smiled, sometimes ruefully, over my old notes and underlinings, this significance began to emerge. Machiavelli considers the kinds of government, he tells how power may be attained and wherein lies the strength of states, he writes much of martial affairs. The Prince himself overshadows the book. And in the Prince it is his motives, his thought, the innate qualities that make the man, that matter more than his acts. Here is the heart of it; what manner of man must the Prince be, moved by what aims, governed by what desires? One must puzzle this out.

For all this book of the Prince takes color from its source. This Ser Niccolò, one-time Secretary of State of the Signory of Florence, now stripped of dignities and exiled at San Casciano, wrote primarily for the Medici; he fawns, he flatters—and warns against flatterers—he pleads the unification of Italy, but always with a shrewd eye to his restoration to place. Living and writing in an age of intrigue, he saw Italy as a chessboard of marching men and castles and knights over which Princes brooded and matched wits and power in the great game. Because of these two factors, there runs always through his crystal clearness a fatal qualification. The Prince should be liberal, faithful, humane, religious, admirable upon all points. "But then," he shrugs, "it is a hard and a practical world, this of ours." And so to gain and keep and extend his power the Prince must conform to this world, must match evil with evil, craft with craft. His counsel had its effect; again men doffed caps as Ser Niccolò, with sidelong eyes and tight, thin lips, went quietly across the Piazza della Signoria. But not until three centuries later did that great wind from the sea, Giuseppe Garibaldi, sweep aside these mists rising from the close streets clustered above the sullen Arno and let in the sunlight.

Yet through all this book, beneath all this counsel of conformity, there flows a deeper current. Again and again it comes to the surface. And this thought is that, to gain and hold a state, the Prince must gain and hold the affection of the mass of the people.

* * *

AGAIN AND AGAIN Machiavelli comes back to that. "You will always need the favor of the inhabitants to take possession of a province." Once you have gained it, live among the people. "Being on the spot, disorders can be seen as they arise and can quickly be remedied." Make the people, rather than the nobility, your partisans. "For the aim of the people is more honest than that of the nobility, the latter desiring to oppress, and the former merely to avoid oppression." The qualities of the Prince must inspire love: "One of the most potent remedies that a prince has against conspiracies, is that of not being hated nor despised by the mass of the people." While all Italy trusted in force, this man could write: "It is more necessary to all princes to satisfy the people than the soldiers, for the people can do more than the soldiers." In an age when all Europe built walls, he could say: "The best fortress is to be found in the love of the people." And how must a Prince act to gain this? "Nothing causes a prince to be so much esteemed as great enterprises and setting a rare example. . . . He must encourage his citizens to follow their callings quietly . . . so that this one shall not refrain from improving his possessions through fear that they may be taken from him, and that one from starting a trade through fear of taxes; but he should offer rewards to whoever does these things, and to whoever seeks in any way to improve his city or state."

Each man writes in his time, under the impact of contemporary life. But all that is the product of the time may be winnowed out and discarded. The permanent remains. So with Ser Niccolò. Here, in this last quotation, he reaches beyond the Prince, beyond Italy, beyond the Renaissance. He goes to the heart of all government, to the core of all desire. Government exists only to serve the people, to make sure their right desires for peace and security and reward.

* * *

AFTER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS we have come back, in many ways, to the times of Niccolò Machiavelli. Perhaps we have never grown beyond them. Boundaries have enlarged, new princes have arisen. But men seek today what they sought then—peace, security, recognition of their work. And still they look to the Prince, the leader.

Neither the circumstances nor the underlying truth have changed.

We still, like Niccolò Machiavelli writing in exile at San Casciano, see a hard and practical world through the swirling smoke of our own desires; we still glimpse the truth through the fog of contemporary life. We seek our own ends, and these bulk largest in our desires. We are somewhat aware of our neighbors; we see, now and then, that our interests are common with theirs. To a lesser degree, we are aware that we are citizens of a state. And occasionally, in rare flashes, we see that beyond all these boundaries of self and neighborhood and state we still have a part in a greater commonwealth. Nothing that we do here is without its influence to the most remote border; and we are brushed, daily and hourly, by the last faint whisperings of waves from around the world.

But again and again, persistently, this deeper current finds the surface. That is the truth, implicit in this book of Niccolò Machiavelli's, that government exists only to serve the people. They are the source; their welfare is the end. The Prince is but the symbol, the expression of the sum of men's desires, the Brocken-shadow of their thought of the common good. Now, as in Machiavelli's time, his existence as the Prince depends upon their affection; he must be like them, for Prince and President, Duce and Führer all are projections of their common thought. The Prince may pour out wealth into armament, may set up vast experiments, may rant and gesticulate and raise scarecrows on the border. But he does this not of himself; no prince exists save by my will and yours; we lift them to power and tolerate them only when they mirror our thought.

There, I think, is the solid core, the enduring part of this book of Machiavelli's. The Prince exists only as the symbol of the desire of the mass of the people. What sort of prince he is depends upon us—upon you and me and the quality of our thought. We are the Prince-makers; more than that, we are the Prince himself.

It is sobering, this responsibility placed upon me, upon my clear seeing of my place in this world. I desire peace and security for myself; but what sort of government am I giving you, how far am I making certain that you, too, have security and a just reward?

DANIEL CHASE.

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The Window

I sit by the window reading. Soon
The shining autumn afternoon
Speaks across the sill to me,
And the book lies forgotten on my knee.
For this is a brilliant page, close-packed
With color and movement, fancy and fact,
In a strange exciting manuscript:
I can see the trees, with branches dipped
In the liquid gold of sundown; or,
Watching a bright-winged airplane soar
Across the square of window frame,
I can guess at the place from which it came;
See sparrows hop along the ground;
Listen to the pulsing sound
That drifts from a near-by thoroughfare;
Or study the shadows everywhere;
Or watch a distant slender spire,
Gleaming, volatile as fire,
Appear and vanish with the shine
Of sun upon it, and define
Or try to, what it is in man
Prods him on to build and plan
Taller and taller steeples, why
He keeps on reaching into sky.

Silent, absorbed in the story, needing
No book, I sit by the window reading.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Victoria and Albert Museum, London

BUST OF ALEXANDRINE D'ÉTOILLES, *by Jacques François Joseph Saly, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London*

IN A glass case in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, the bust of Alexandrine d'Étoilles stands alone, an exquisite impression of childish dignity, the eyes beneath the drooping lids hiding their secrets and the rounded young lips firmly closed. There is something so peculiarly captivating about the head that one lingers round the case unable to leave it, noting the delicately shaped ears, the tilted nose, the wide forehead, and the charmingly dressed hair.

Once a week a masterpiece is chosen from the immense collection of museum exhibits and placed for the period in a special recess as an important work of art, and recently the little daughter of Madame de Pompadour was selected as being one of the most charming of the many reproductions of children by French sculptors of the eighteenth century.

A painting of the bust, by Boucher, appears in a panel in Madame de Pompadour's château at Crécy, and various versions are in existence, one in terra cotta at the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam; one in bronze in the collection of the Marquis de Ménars, the brother of Madame de Pompadour; two others in terra cotta at Copenhagen and at the Louvre; a reproduction in bronze in Berlin, and a copy in faïence in a private collection in Brussels.

The sculptor, Jacques François Joseph Saly, was born at Valenciennes in 1717. At the age of twenty he won the second Grand Prix de Rome, and the first Grand Prix de Rome the following year. In 1753 he was commissioned by Christian VII of Denmark to make an equestrian figure of Frederich V, and a year later was appointed director of the Academy of Fine Art at Copenhagen, where he remained for many years before finally returning to Paris.

Added interest attaches to the little marble bust in so far as it is an example of the work of an artist whose sculpture is exceedingly rare in England.

Les Droits de l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA LUTTE séculaire que le genre humain a soutenue pour la liberté se marque avec noblesse dans ce passage de la Déclaration américaine d'Indépendance: "Tous les hommes sont créés égaux, et ont reçu de leur Créateur certains droits inaliénables parmi lesquels se trouvent la Vie, la Liberté, et la poursuite du Bonheur." Reconnue par les lois, cette expression des droits de l'homme s'est pour ainsi dire gravée dans le caractère de la nation; cependant pour réaliser d'une manière complète sa propre liberté, chacun doit reconnaître lui-même les droits en question et se les approprier. Au cours des âges, on a promulgué bien des lois injustes, restrictives ou tyranniques; et la liberté d'aujourd'hui a été obtenue grâce aux efforts de ceux qui ont contesté ces lois et ont aidé le genre humain a les renverser. Par la souffrance et par l'accroissement des lumières, le genre humain apprend d'une manière graduelle à revendiquer son droit à la liberté.

La découverte de la Science Chrétienne a eu pour conséquence l'expression d'une norme de liberté supérieure, dont nous bénéficions aujourd'hui. Comme le déclare Mary Baker Eddy à la page 226 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Dieu a construit une plate-forme plus élevée des droits humains, et Il l'a érigée sur des revendications plus divines." Cette "plate-forme plus élevée des droits humains" reconnait que l'homme est créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, et qu'il tient du créateur l'empire sur toute la terre. Elle repose sur la vraie connaissance de Dieu et de l'homme; et à l'heure actuelle, des hommes, des femmes, des enfants s'affranchissent de l'esclavage auquel les avaient réduits la crainte, les limitations, le chagrin, l'isolement, le péché, la maladie ou les croyances de mort; ces disciples sont en voie d'apprendre par la Science Chrétienne à revendiquer leurs droits divins.

En général, les hommes acceptent volontiers leur droit à "la vie, la liberté, et la poursuite du bonheur;" mais beaucoup d'entre eux ne se rendent pas compte que ceci doit inclure l'affranchissement à l'égard du péché, de la maladie et de la mort, car aux yeux des mortels ces servitudes apparentes s'appuient sur le témoignage des sens matériels. Sur le chemin qui mène à la liberté, l'ignorance a toujours été l'un des plus grands obstacles; et c'est l'ignorance concernant Dieu qui empêche les mortels de reconnaitre les droits spirituels de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu.

D'après Ptolémée, le soleil tournait autour de la terre; et comme cette théorie paraissait confirmée par le témoignage des sens matériels, on l'accepta pendant des siècles. Plus tard, Copernic découvrit que c'est la terre qui tourne autour du soleil; mais il fallut encore du temps pour convaincre les hommes de cette vérité. On prétendit que le système de Copernic était contraire aux Ecritures et ne s'accordait pas avec le christianisme. Mais lorsqu'on mit ses théories à l'épreuve et qu'on en prouva la véracité, il en résulta des lumières nouvelles. Pas à pas, les hommes découvrirent les lois du mouvement et certains autres faits mathématiques; ceux-ci à leur tour furent utilisés dans nombre d'inventions qui ont graduellement surmonté sous bien des rapports les limitations de l'espace et de la durée.

De même, la découverte et l'utilisation de la loi divine rendent l'homme capable d'exercer l'empire qui constitue son héritage divin. Pour parvenir à ce résultat, il faut non seulement comprendre le pouvoir de la loi spirituelle, mais reconnaitre la fausseté des lois matérielles illusoires qui prétendent nous régir. Ces fausses lois d'hérédité, de contagion, d'accident, de limitations, de pénurie, sont détruites par la compréhension de la loi spirituelle. Il nous faut reconnaitre la loi spirituelle, lui obéir et revendiquer sa protection. Nous devons nous attendre à voir s'accomplir cette promesse énoncée par le Psalmiste: "Grande est la paix de ceux qui aiment ta loi: rien ne peut les faire chanceler."

Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 227): "Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin. C'est l'illusion du sens matériel, non la loi divine qui vous a liés, qui a entravé la liberté de vos membres, paralysé vos facultés, affaibli votre corps, et défiguré la tablette de votre être." S'éveiller au fait que l'homme est libre de droit divin, c'est commencer à s'affranchir de la servitude. Peut-être le sentier conduisant à la liberté parfaite semble-t-il long et ardu; peut-être y trouvons-nous apparemment bien des obstacles; mais chacun des pas que nous faisons avec courage et confiance sur ce chemin augmente notre sens de liberté et facilite le pas suivant.

Au cours de notre lutte pour la liberté, nous rencontrons parfois de l'opposition. Il arrive même que ceux qui nous sont chers ne comprennent pas nos mobiles et nos efforts. Peut-être pensent-ils remplir leur devoir en cherchant à nous empêcher de faire les pas que nécessitent nos progrès spirituels. Mais pour un problème qui se présente sur la voie de la liberté, il existe toujours une solution juste. L'Amour divin protège avec sollicitude tous les désirs spirituels qui tendent au bien. "Approchez-vous de Dieu et il s'approchera de vous," dit Jacques. L'Entendement divin, omnipotent, dirige et soutient nos pas encore mal assurés; et à mesure que nous progressons spirituellement, nous sentons croitre notre confiance dans la réalité spirituelle. Graduellement nous prouverons dans l'existence humaine que "là où est l'Esprit du Seigneur, là est la liberté."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In Petrarch's Country

OF ALL the days in the year I would have chosen this to go pilgrim to the house of Petrarch.

The Euganean Hills, on one of which the poet's house is built, are those mellow heights which you see when you look southwest across the lagoon at Venice. In misty weather they are blue, and in clear weather silver, and the October sunset loves them. They rise in tender azure before you as you issue from the southern gate of Padua, and grow in loveliness as you draw nearer to them from the rich plain that washes their feet. . . .

The fields did not present the busy appearance which had delighted us on the same road in the spring, but they had that autumnal charm already mentioned. Many of the vine-leaves were sear; the red grapes were already purple, and the white grapes pearly ripe, and they formed a gorgeous necklace for the trees, around which they clung in opulent festoons. Then, dearer to our American hearts than this southern splendor, were the russet fields of Indian corn, and, scattered among the shrunken stalks, great nuggets of the "harmless gold" of pumpkins. . . .

When we turned off from the Rovigo road at Battaglia we were only three miles from Arquà.

Now, all the way from this turning to the foot of the hill on which the village was stretched asleep in the tender sunshine, there was on either side of the road a stream of living water. There was no other barrier than this between the road and the fields (unless the vines swinging from tree to tree formed a barrier), and, as if in graceful excuse for the interposition of even these slender streams, Nature had lavished such growth of wild flowers and wild berries on the banks that it was like a garden avenue, through the fragrance and beauty of which we rolled, delighted to silence, almost to sadness.

When we began to climb the hill to Arquà, and the driver stopped to breathe his horse, I got out and finished the easy ascent on foot. The great marvel to me is that the prospect of the vast plain below, on which, turning back, I feasted my vision, should be there yet, and always. It had the rare and saddening beauty of evanescence, and awoke in me the memory of all beautiful scenery, so that I embroidered the landscape with the silver threads of western streams, and bordered it with Ohio hills. Ohio hills? When I looked again it was the storied Euganean group. But what transoceanic bird, voyaging hither, dropped from its mouth the blackberry which took root and grew and blossomed and ripened, that I might taste Home in it on these classic hills?

I wonder did Petrarch walk often down this road from his house just above? I figured him coming to meet me with his book in his hand, in his reverend poetic robes, and with his laurel on.—From "Italian Journeys," by W. D. HOWELLS.

October Day

THIS is a day to walk in country lanes;
To swing along beneath a cobalt sky
Where drifts of cloud pile dreamily; to spy
The golden wealth of leaves with scarlet stains.
This is a day to listen for low strains
Of autumn symphonies—the joyous cry
Of birds swift-winging south, and rhythmic sigh
Of sleepy earth for summer's lost domains.

Now is the time to watch the farmers reap
The shining grain; to smell slow burning brush
And fresh-turned loam from the unwearied plow.
This is a day to breathe of beauty deep—
To lay up loveliness against the hush
When final leaf shall flutter from the bough.

SYLVIA MEECH.

The Rights of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE age-long struggle of mankind for freedom found noble expression in the statement of the American Declaration of Independence "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." Although this expression of the rights of men has been written into a nation's charter and is recognized by its laws, yet the individual must himself recognize and appropriate such rights, if he is fully to realize his freedom. Down through the ages many unjust, restrictive, and tyrannical laws have been enacted, and the liberty of today has been gained by the efforts of those who have disputed such laws and who have helped mankind to overthrow them. Step by step, through suffering and enlightenment, mankind learns to claim its right to freedom.

Today, a still higher standard of freedom has been expressed as a result of the discovery of Christian Science. As Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226), "God has built a higher platform of human rights, and He has built it on diviner claims." This "higher platform of human rights" recognizes that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and that he is endowed with dominion over all the earth. This platform is founded on the true knowledge of God and man, and today men, women, and children are finding freedom from the bondage of fear and limitation, grief and loneliness, sin, sickness, and death, because they are learning through Christian Science to claim their divine rights.

While all may readily accept their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," there are many who do not realize that these rights should include freedom from the bondage of sin, sickness, and death, because this seeming bondage is supported by material sense evidence. Ignorance has always been one of the greatest obstacles to the attainment of liberty, and it is ignorance of God which obscures the recognition of man's spiritual rights as the son of God.

Because the Ptolemaic theory, which claimed that the sun revolved around the earth, was supported by material sense evidence, it was accepted for many years. Even after Copernicus discovered the facts about the earth's motion, it took some time to persuade men of its truth. It was said to conflict with the Scriptures and to be opposed to Christianity. But as the facts about the earth's motion were tested and proved true, further enlightenment followed. Step by step, men discovered the laws of motion and other mathematical facts, and these facts were utilized in many inventions which have been gradually overcoming some of the limitations of time and space.

Likewise, the discovery and utilization of divine law brings into human experience the dominion which is man's divine inheritance. To gain this dominion, we must not only understand the power of spiritual law, but must also recognize the falsity of the material so-called laws which claim to have power over us. Such false laws of heredity, contagion, accident, lack, and limitation are destroyed by the understanding of spiritual law. We must recognize and obey spiritual law and claim its protection. We should expect the fulfillment of the promise voiced by the Psalmist, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." When we waken to the fact that it is our divine right to be free, we have taken our first step out of bondage. The pathway towards perfect freedom may seem long and difficult, and there may seem to be many obstacles in the way, but each forward step taken with courage and confidence brings an increased sense of freedom and makes the next step less difficult.

In our struggle for freedom we may meet with opposition. Even our loved ones sometimes do not understand our motives and endeavors. They may think it is their duty to prevent us from taking the necessary steps in our spiritual progress. But for every human problem which presents itself along the path leading to freedom there is a right solution. Divine Love protects and cares for every spiritual desire that is reaching out towards good. "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you," said James. The omnipotent divine Mind directs and supports each faltering footstep, and as we progress spiritually we gain more confidence in spiritual reality. Step by step we shall prove in human experience that "where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Flower Loft

BEHOLD a meadow in the air!
A footless field that climbed a stair!
Look in the cracked, old barn and see,
Up where the hayloft used to be,
The flimsy roof so torn and slit,
That golden sun and silver showers
Have thrust their fingers down through it,
And made a garden full of flowers.

—WINIFRED WELLES, in *Voices*.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Tools for the Library Kit

Reference Books to Guide Layman and Scholar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SMALL boy was known to speed up his steps every time he had to walk by a certain library, never dreaming of trying to go in. True, the main reason for his haste was the stone carved lions crouching on either side of the entrance, but he is only one among many who habitually pass the library by on the other side.

A barrier, though not so physical, nevertheless forbidding and unpleasant, is the haziness on the part of the library-goer about just how and where to find out what he wants to know. Of course, if he knows the name of the book and the author, his task is easy. But suppose he is looking for information about something not so conveniently catalogued by author or title—how many stars there are in a given constellation, or what nationality Beethoven was, how to upholster a chair, or where pine trees are most plentiful. Perhaps he is the "average man," searching for more light on the great upheaval of the last few years, how it got here, and, if possible, what can be done about it.

If he is not accustomed to using the various reference books, especially some of the newest aids he is like a hungry man on the outside of a locked cabin. He needs keys, or screw drivers, or ladders, or some means of opening the doors or windows to get to the food on the table inside. Choosing the right tools will lessen his time and efforts.

The Reference Department

In the case of the library he would do well to go first to the reference department. Every library has some section, large or small, which attempts to house the tools for getting at the information concealed in books, magazines and newspapers. An encyclopedia is often a good place to begin, and there is a variety of good ones. Among them is the "Encyclopædia Britannica," described as "a dictionary of arts, sciences, literature and general information," which has an especially valuable index where clues to many an elusive subject may be found. The "Encyclopedia Americana" is considered a library of universal knowledge, while "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia" is a popular one, planned especially for juveniles and school use, but serviceable also to grown-ups who need a simple article with good illustrations. There are, of course, others, including the very handy "Lincoln Library of Essential Information," a one-volume book particularly good for quick reference because it gives in much less detail the same type of information found in an encyclopedia.

If the searcher is looking for some isolated fact like the number of automobiles registered in his state, or what salary the Vice-President gets, or the population of Rhode Island, he will find the "World Almanac" a comprehensive and useful book. It carries a great many statistics on social, industrial, political, financial, religious and educational organizations. In large cities there are other local almanacs containing similar information about more local subjects.

Today when people are more than ever interested in governments and nations, a very valuable source of information is the "Statesman's Year Book." This is a concise and reliable manual about governments, with countries arranged alphabetically. Facts about the ruler, constitution, government, area, agriculture, commerce, production, industry and diplomatic representatives are given.

If the inquirer needs biographical material about a noted contemporary, he will probably go first to "Who's Who," which is a biographical dictionary of important living men and women. If he knows the nationality of the individual he is looking up, he will be able to turn immediately to the correct volume, for there is a "Who's Who" for America, for Great Britain, for Canada and various other countries. In these, he will find in concise form, a brief outline of the person's achievements. Other similar volumes include "Who's Who in Art"—in literature, in science, in music.

But events are moving so fast today that much good material has not found its way into reference books of the kind just mentioned. Only current newspapers, magazines, pamphlets or government documents hold the swiftly coming data. For newspaper information the "New York Times Index" is a good start. In it one can locate the date of a particular incident, law, or election, and then follow this through in the Times as well as in other newspapers.

To locate articles in magazines, on the other hand, the "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature" is probably the best known library tool. This is one of several indexes published by the H. W. Wilson Company of New York City. Here are listed by author and classified subjects articles from over a hundred magazines of general interest. A brief description of each article is given and the volume, date and page of issue. The "Education Index," the "Industrial Arts Index" and the "Art Index" perform the same service for periodicals in their respective, specialized fields.

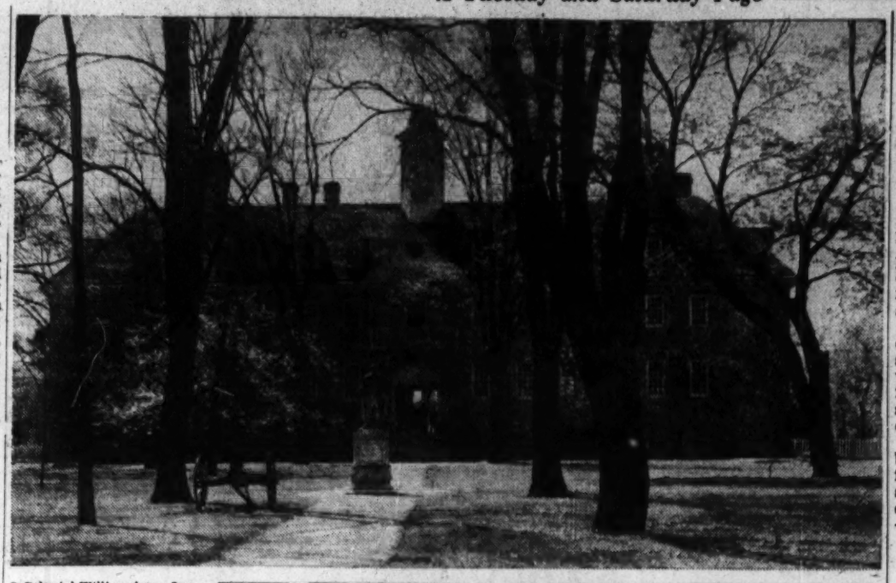
The Wilson Company's most recent publication is the "Vertical File Service Catalog," which does for pamphlets what the periodical guides do for magazines. Since many organizatons get out free and inexpensive pamphlets today, the Service helps locate much valuable material. The only newspaper listed in this index is The Christian Science Monitor.

Aids to Debaters

The Wilson Company has been following the needs of libraries for many years and is supplying other reference tools to make it easier for both librarian and reader to gather things of value in print. To help debaters, for instance, this company has issued a handbook series which has grown out of a little book gotten out in 1907 at the gateway of the University of Minnesota. The original little book provided high school debaters with arguments on the "Enlargement of the U. S. Navy." The whole idea has grown so that now each volume issued contains reprints of articles selected to cover the history and existing status of the subject in question and the arguments for both sides. These volumes are useful also to the general reader who wants to get an all-around view of public questions.

One of the most used services offered by the same company is the monthly "Cumulative Book Index," a supplement that keeps down to date the "United States catalog," which lists all the books printed in the English language. Here the scholar may find exactly what has been printed on his pet research project. Titles and names of authors can be verified. If the title only is known, the author may be found, and vice versa. The Index may be consulted by the one who wants to know what else his favorite author has written, and for ease in purchasing a book the publisher's address and the price are here available.

With tools like these at hand and willing reference librarians to aid in the search, the library-goer need not for long remain puzzled about where to find out what he wants to know.



© Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Sir Christopher Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

Above—The Building Restored as Part of the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. Right—Members of Cast From "The Ghosts of Windsor Park," Given in Dedicating "Players' Dell" on the Campus.

Second oldest college in the United States, William and Mary, with its beautiful main building designed by Sir Christopher Wren, has a rich tapestry of history depicting scenes deep in the hearts of the American people. With thought upon Williamsburg because of the formal reopening of the restored Duke of Gloucester Street last week, it is interesting to recall that to this college, George Washington came for his surveyor's commission, later to be chancellor of the college; here Benjamin Franklin received an honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1756; here Thomas Jefferson studied for two years and in 1782 received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The charter of the college was secured in 1693 from King William and Queen Mary, with grants of land and certain privileges. One provision in this charter calls for the payment to the Governor of Virginia of an original poem in Latin as annual "quit rent." This colorful custom, abandoned in 1774, was revived several years ago, and now is kept alive as one of many interesting traditions.

The Parent

How Four Girls Enjoyed the Chosen European School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

After reading the Monitor's article "Choosing a European School," by Marguerite Lux in the Sept. 4 issue, I felt like sharing the latest experience our family has had in this direction. I hope that our procedure may be of some help to others who are faced with the same problem.

My husband and I and our four daughters have just returned from a year abroad, most of which time was spent in Germany. After arriving in Munich in July, 1933, we set about to investigate schools for our children, ages 9 to 18.

We chose Germany because we believe in the outstanding characteristics of the German school system, and feel that the emphasis is on desirable qualities of training, especially of the kind that produces self-control, orderliness, obedience, and capacity for coöperation. In addition to this there is a broad and wholesome program of outdoor life, sports, mountain climbing, bicycling, skiing, etc., as well as handicrafts, gardening, and the domestic and plastic arts.

At School in the Bavarian Alps

After investigating a number of schools, each of which offered merits of its own, we selected one in the Bavarian highlands about one and one-half hour's ride from Munich. It was a coeducational school, admitting children from 6 to 20. We like coeducation because it is more like one's daily experience, and we believe it makes for a more all-around development and education.

So we took our four "little women" to the tiny mountain village where the school of our choice was carried on in two old castles up on a hill. The setting was as magnificent and satisfying as any we found in our whole year of travels: the valley below with its little river rushing and winding along and the beautiful Bavarian Alps towering on all sides.

None of our children could speak a word of German before arriving at the school. We arranged with the authorities for each to have a private lesson every day throughout the year. Of course they began at once to use the common words and phrases that they heard the German teachers and children using all around them.

After Christmas the children had acquired enough of the language to enable them to enter the various classes of the school, literature, history, religion, arithmetic, geography, composition, etc.

By the middle of the year they were quite at home in their new environment, engaging in all the academic and outside activities of the school. The quality and character of these activities were such as to produce a happy and ideal combination of work and play.

Difficulties Overcome

I do not presume to say that there were no difficulties along the way. At first the two little girls had frequent spells of homesickness, which we tried to meet with a challenge rather than a yielding. Visits and vacation traveling with "the family" and frequent letters soon won the day. When skiing and bobsledding time had arrived, enough language had been mastered and sufficient adjustments had taken place to make them feel at home with their new friends and eager to participate in whatever came along.

We went to get the children at the end of June, 1934, and as we left the little railroad station, with bag and baggage, there was not a dry eye in the group. A mutual bond of affection and fellowship had been created between our children and the teachers and children of the school, and the loosing of that bond was not easy.

Our two oldest daughters have now begun their freshman and sophomore years of college work. The head of the German department has granted them two years of college credit for their language work done in Germany. In other phases of their travel and educational experiences they have gained more than enough to make up for the loss of a year's schooling in the United States. They will be able to go on steadily with studies in German literature and philosophy, and they are all speaking German among themselves at home.

We believe that the mental, social, and physical advantages accrued this past year form the best possible investment we could have made for our children. The amazing thing seems to be the daily dividends that keep pouring in or rather bubbling up within them—values that no money can replace or results fail to justify.

(Mrs.) H. B. M.

Child a School Cannot Take

Home Training of Retarded Children—5

By Mary M. Starr

AMERICAN public schools have been organized for the completely typical children. Even the child with so slight a handicap as left-handedness soon realizes that the affairs of everyday living, as well as school, have been organized from the viewpoint of right-handedness. The left-handed child, however, is no longer forced to increase this handicap further by using his right hand. Trained teachers permit him to work with whichever hand gives him the greater sense of confidence in his ability to succeed.

It is for the more pronounced educationally exceptional children that our public schools do not—for many reasons—provide education. These children must, therefore, acquire their training at home. The blind, deaf, crippled and epileptic children need not be discouraged because the doors of the public schools are closed to them temporarily. While they are gaining their freedom from bondage, they can be making progress toward the goal of education just as other children are.

The Three C's

This goal, as previously mentioned, is the three C's: Character, Culture, and Citizenship. Perhaps someone may ask: "What is culture?" Matthew Arnold defined culture as "knowledge of the best that has been thought and said in the world." The parent or teacher who accepts the responsibility for providing such home training should have as a guiding principle the stressing of the child's ability rather than his disability. This helps the child to make the most of what he can do and enables him to be readier to learn from the new world opening up to him through books, music, art, play, or friends.

Many large cities now provide the services of visiting teachers who will gladly coöperate with the parent in instructing the child. The blind child must learn to read and write Braille. He must use a typewriter, and must have a larger proportion of handwork than does the seeing child. The blind child must be encouraged to learn to get about freely, to play with seeing children, and to make friends with seeing children of his own age. Deaf children are usually allowed a longer period of years for their school work, but blind children are supposed to progress at the same rate as the seeing child.

To Express Joy

The blind child must be taught to be happy and joyous, unselfish and helpful. The parents, teacher, or other members of the family can all express the qualities of character to be brought out in the child. For all children, but especially so in the case of the handicapped child, abnormal mental states such as fear, anger, hate, envy, jealousy, or self-pity, increase the difficulties to be overcome, tending to prevent or retard progress. Here, also, the major responsibility lies with the parents or teacher in setting the example for the attitudes they wish to see expressed in the child.

The deaf child can also be freed from bondage as surely as the blinded, crippled or epileptic child. In the meanwhile he can be helped toward normal experiences. Three centuries ago, John Bulwer of England, taught "hearing with the eyes" for deaf children. His theory was first practiced in Germany, whence it has spread to all countries in the form of lip-reading. The hard-of-hearing and deaf child must be shown how to pay closer attention, to have eyes and mind continually alert. By using to the full their natural endowments, they will many times outstrip the normal child with indolent habits. We are all capable of more than we are doing.

Teaching Child, Not Subject

The crippled child more often needs remedial work before he is ready to carry on educational work solely. The problem of muscular incoördination may make necessary a special chair or table, for the time being. Games are valuable and a good list, with directions for playing, is to be found in Chapter XIV in "Teaching Dull and Retarded Children," by Annie D. Inskeep. (Macmillan Co.) But the teacher will constantly remind herself that she is teaching the child, not teaching the subject. When she wonders which step to take next in her teaching, she is guided by that which will help towards the pupil's greatest individual unfoldment. Prof. John Dewey classifies five types of activity as essential to education, namely, linguistic, dramatic, artistic, exploratory, and constructive. These afford an education built on desirable experiences. Certainly these five types of work can be provided for every child, graded to suit his ability at each step of the way toward freedom.

Freedom belongs to the epileptic child just as much as it does to anyone else. He is oftentimes freed from his difficulty quickly enough to permit his entering regular classes with his own age group.

Vocational Guidance

Lowell wrote: "No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him." The child can be trained for his work through vocational guidance. Dr. John M. Brewer's book, "Education As Guidance," will give any parent or teacher a clearer insight into the problems of education and how to meet them. Chapter VII, "Guidance for Home Relationships," through Chapter XVII, "The Cultural Attitude," sets forth most helpful suggestions for vocational guidance as well as guidance for citizenship, leisure, recreation, personal well-being and religion.

I cannot close this series of brief articles on the home training of retarded and handicapped children without making a final plea to parents and teachers: that they see to it that the educationally exceptional child is as well cared for physically as his normal brothers and sisters. The child's hair should be becomingly dressed, the teeth clean and sweet, the fingers neatly manicured, and the toes and feet kept comfortable in carefully fitted shoes and stockings. This results in an attractive, pleasing appearance which is essential for every boy and girl, but which is imperative in the case of the retarded or handicapped child as an æsthetic aid toward acquiring poise and self-confidence among his associates.

[The dates of the other four articles in this series of five are as follows: Sept. 18, Oct. 4, Oct. 13, and Oct. 20.]

Technique in Winning a Job?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE WANT to know how to get jobs," exclaimed an unemployed lad after listening to able speakers at a "Choosing-a-Career Conference" for college men and women.

A noted explorer had told of the long preparation involved in making a success in the field of exploration. A great railroad president had emphasized the length of time required for the mastery of careers in railroad transportation, a leader in banking from a business to a service profession. An aviator had talked on her career as had specialists in commercial art, interior decoration, fashion design, journalism, secretarial work, social service, play writing and other careers for men and women. "But we want to know how to get jobs," was the challenge of many of the 1500 young men and women who were present at this great national effort to help youth in the difficult problem of choosing, preparing for, entering into and making progress in occupations.

These college boys and girls were not without appreciation for the helpful talks of great leaders like L. F. Loree in transportation, Amelia Earhart in aviation, Roy Chapman Andrews in exploration, and James P. Warburg in banking. They were interested in the long look ahead. It was the next step, however—the first step toward self-support that seemed most perplexing. "How and where can we get jobs where our present abilities, aptitudes, interests, and experience will function? We want to know how to earn a living and find an opportunity for advancement. We are willing to work and work hard." That was the spirit with which many listened.

Is there a technique to job getting just as there is to news writing, play writing, short story writing and other arts? Indeed there is! How many college men make an inventory of the personal service they have to sell and then analyze all the available markets for that service? Do you, Mr. College Student, wander from place to place "pounding pavements" looking for work? Do you fill your letters of application with plaintive statements of your needs and your desires? Do you realize that facts about your college record in scholarship, extra interests, part-time working experience, and future plans are all important to future employers? Do you know how to tell what you have accomplished fully, yet briefly and modestly? Even if you have not had any practical experience there are plenty of things that you can find in your college career that will supply evidence as to whether you are a worker or a drone. There have been tests of your perseverance and reliability. There have been things that will indicate what sort of a worker you will make. Some of these things you can mention. Others can be cited in letters which every college president, dean or professor will be happy to write for any worthy student.

If you are a law student, do you know about the opportunities in the various bureaus of the U. S. Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, etc.? If you are a major in economics and business administration, have you made contact with the great chain stores, utility companies, and other corporations that have been hiring men during the past year? If you are from an engineering school, have you observed what temporary or permanent occupations others with similar training are entering? In other words, have you made a market survey for the product you have to sell—your personal services?

You would not try to sell educational books in an abandoned mining camp. You would not canvass unemployed mill workers for a company that sells costly electric refrigerators or automobiles. Are you wasting your time writing to executives of businesses that are laying off men at present? Why not find out just what concerns are making money, increasing dividends, and expanding? There have been businesses that have done just this during the historic years since 1929.

"Where can I find a list of investment houses, engineering concerns, accounting firms, utility companies, automobile companies, etc.?" I am often asked. Go into a large public library! Look through the trade magazines. Step into a bank and ask if you can see Moody's Manual, the Bankers' Economic Service, the Fisk Corporation ratings, or any good corporation directory. Any large brokerage house will give you a little financial manual with facts about the financial status of many corporations. Look over the advertisements in current magazines. Talk with or write to as many firms that are prospects for your service as you can—and be careful what and how you write.

I have seen letters of application that were written in lead pencil and contained mispelled words. Use your dictionary if necessary. Type your applications or have a friend do this for you. Coherence in a letter is in itself a recommendation. It betokens clear thinking. Don't be incoherent! Get out your text in high school or college rhetoric and reread the sections on unity and coherence. Apply them when you apply for a job.

Remember that your first letter is primarily to gain the attention and arouse the interest of prospects who may need your special ability. A personal interview will be necessary in most cases to intensify that interest until it becomes a desire for your services and finally, action—the offer of a job. Don't talk salary in your preliminary letter. Leave that for the personal interview. Yours is a sales problem. Observe the rules of salesmanship!

Avoid generalities. Shun bombastic and egotistical statements. Don't exaggerate. You will gain nothing by overselling yourself.

Learn all you can about careers! Take a long view of the field of work that interests you! Analyze your own abilities and the world's occupations! Certainly you want to know how to get jobs. You must start somewhere! Placement is a part of every complete guidance program. You can be your own best placement officer if you will go about your task intelligently.

HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

Taxes and Insurance Trusts

You and the Law Series—35

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

A PERSON does not have to leave a very large amount of property in order for a state to levy an inheritance tax. With the exception of Nevada, all the states in the union have now passed some sort of legislation providing for either an estate or inheritance tax or both. And in addition to these inheritance and estate taxes, the Federal Government imposes an estate tax on all estates in excess of $50,000.

When one passes away owning property, it becomes the duty of some surviving person to pay these taxes. The state and federal governments have claims against the estate until they are paid. This means that unless the deceased has made some other arrangement for paying the taxes, they will have to come out of some part or parts of the estate.

It also frequently happens that while one may pass away leaving a fairly good-sized estate, only a very small portion of the estate will be in cash or its equivalent. Special arrangements, therefore, have to be made to take care of the deceased's family until the estate is settled.

All of this can be, and in many instances it is being, avoided by creating a trust known as an insurance trust. Any person who wishes to have his insurance pay all inheritance and estate taxes, or one who wishes to provide for his family in the period during which his estate is being settled, may arrange for one of these trusts.

He enters into a written agreement with some person, possibly an attorney or bank, or with both, to have them act as trustees for him. The agreement is known as a trust agreement or declaration of trust.

It sets forth the names of both parties, the one creating the trust and the one who is to act as trustee. It states that the insurance policies are being deposited with the trustee who is willing to receive them and to use the proceeds from them for certain purposes, such as: to pay the inheritance and estate taxes, to provide for the widow until such time as she shall receive her share of the estate, and if there is any money left after this is done, to give it to the persons mentioned in the agreement.

After entering into such an agreement, the insured has the insurance company change the name of the beneficiaries in the policies to that of the trustee and deposits the policies with the latter. He continues paying the premiums as before, knowing now that upon his decease the inheritance and estate taxes levied against his estate will be covered by and paid out of this insurance, and that the beneficiaries under his will will receive the full amount of their legacies without deductions for taxes.

Occasionally, the person creating such a trust wishes to rid himself of even the bother of paying the insurance premiums. In such a case, he deposits with the trustee not only the insurance policies but also a sufficient number of securities to enable the trustee to pay the premiums from the income received. The trust agreement will state what is to be done with any balance of income which remains after the premiums are paid, and to whom the securities are to go upon the death of the person creating the trust.

Where securities are deposited to provide for payment of the premiums, the trust is known as a funded insurance trust.

NELL WITTERS

He Enters Into a Written Agreement

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A Saturday Page

Courtesy B. Altman & Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Transition House, B. Altman & Co. has given its solution of the problem of combining the best of the old with the best of the new, these two interiors suggesting the method. Here is the fireplace portion of a living room in which a panel in the Persian manner enlivens the group. The sand color of the floor extends to the draperies and, with a slight deepening, to the two easy-chairs. The game table and its chairs, not in the view, are in the same tones. The walls are terra cotta hue. Simple draperies and Venetian blinds make an interesting window treatment

The designers tell us they aimed to give this living room-bedroom an air of graceful cordiality and comfort, blending styles of the 1700's and 1934, and making it "not too bedroomy." We think they succeeded. The rug is in cream and old rose, the quilted satin covers of the bed and an armchair, a lighter cream. The walls have a soft, blue-gray tint and the screen is bright silver, its flowers wild-rose pink. The sofa is covered in old rose and the fireplace chair is in green and oyster white. Window draperies carry the wall tones in a deeper note

About the Shops and Galleries

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

New York

IT IS well into October before the large stores and the various galleries give marked evidence that they expect many visitors daily to view their exhibits of the new season. Now, however, things are in full swing. The Hotel Commodore ballroom is a busy place of buying and selling, as the Antiques Exposition again appears, after a hiatus of two or three years. With the Fine Arts Exposition in Rockefeller Center Forum in the offing and only a fortnight away, there is good reason for the absence from the Hotel Commodore show of many displays that have in past years contributed a tone of excellence to the general effect.

As comment in another column indicates, this year's assembly of dealers and their goods forms a good indicator of the present status of the American antiques business in general. There is a good deal of interest concerning certain types of old things and wares, for the most part of the cheaper and less artistic sorts. Numerous clubs of collectors are focusing attention on one class or another, showing a healthy desire to become more intelligent in their activities. Economic conditions have had a part in the growth of the club movement, for many people have had to stop buying, or greatly reduce it. This has tended to turn their attention to getting better acquainted with what they had already gathered, which is a good thing for any collector to do.

Altman's Strikes a Fresh Note

There is an ingratiating and genial flexibility of manner in the arrangements that Altman's has assembled under the name of Transition House. Here its decorators have not been hampered, it appears, by the time factor in styles Comfort of the rooms' inmates, as comfort is thought of today; deference to quiet taste; selection of individual articles for their grace and their harmony with one another and with the room scheme—these have been the motives, if motives may be discerned in the results alone.

It is often said that furniture of contemporary design cannot be used successfully with that of the eighteenth century. These rooms are evidence to the contrary—that the extreme simplicity of current types may become quite at ease with those of the late 1700's, provided their common hostess has had enough taste and tact in choosing her guests for the occasion.

Here are brought together French provincial, Louis XV and XVI, and for lounging, American of this decade. Their differences in character and lines are strong, but with a vigor that pleases rather than offends. The contrasts lend an animation that is so restrained we hardly recognize it as one influence that makes us consciously gratified by the effect. For example, the two cross-legged tables, and the suavely curved Louis XV armchair, all three easily movable, contrast pleasantly with the rectangular masses of the stationary, modern, easy chairs.

Some Wanamaker Importations

Summer purchases in Europe by Wanamaker's representatives have resulted in numerous arrivals of important eighteenth-century English furniture, Waterford glass, continental pewter, dinner sets of Staffordshire ware, all of which are alluring in themselves. Also, these various forms of decorative art give significant hints of what general taste was in the mid and late 1700's—in England in particular, for from that country most of these things came.

Exciting to the imagination, as one tries without success to think of it in its original surroundings, is a spacious, flat-top, mahogany desk, richly yet sedately carved It is about six feet long, while the present office size is five feet and only half the width of this old-time dignitary, its top still covered with the original green leather.

Of what nature were the meticulously inscribed letters and documents that passed over its surface in the first half-century of use, before 1800? Were the walls of its room lined with bookcases in keeping with its cabinet work? And were wide spaces of paneling left, where family portraits hung? From the room's windows did the inmates look across formal gardens, to broad lawns and thick masses of ancient oaks, on to a countryside that dipped and rose with gentle repetition, far into the distance? Or was the room in a London house, on a narrow street; this library at the rear overlooking box-bordered flower beds; neighbors' restricted gardens and other house walls limiting the eyes' reach?

Waterford Glass, Staffordshire Dinner Sets

There is much old mahogany furniture besides desks—chairs and cabinets and bookshelves and tables, dining and occasional. They are all desirable, but none arouses quite the curiosity about its domestic source that the aristocratic great desk does. Waterford glass compote bowls, two or three dozen filling a large table, make an impressive assembling. Some are boat-shaped, others round; all are cut in the familiar, simple, Irish manner; all have the desired slightly smoky tinge, and the sheen and texture peculiar to this class of ware; most of them are supported on standards.

Dinner sets of 300 to 450 pieces in Rockingham, Caughley, Coalport and Bow, have decorations that indicate taste for the ornate in the early 1800's. Then, flowers framed in heavy rococo scrolls and foliage provided spaces for much rich color—deep blue set off by green and black and Pompeian red. What hosts the original owners must have been, to buy services for three dozen people! And there are numbers of such size here.

Coming Sales and Shows

Next week, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3, at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, the furnishings of the late George P. Davis' home, 375 Park Avenue, New York City, will be sold, the announcement stressing the excellent eighteenth-century English furniture, Silverware, Oriental rugs and carpets, Staffordshire ware and English and Irish glass, engravings, linens and laces, round out the catalogue. Exhibition of all these things starts on Oct. 27.

The Fine Arts Exposition has already been mentioned, but needs further notice. This extensive project in which many leading art dealers are participating, is scheduled to open to the public on Nov. 3, to continue through the month. It is being arranged in the newly equipped Forum at the Rockefeller Center, some $100,000, it is said, having been spent in preparation for the event. By no means is it restricted to the fine arts of painting and sculpture, for several prominent interior decorators are listed as exhibitors, as well as dealers in rare books, in silverware, and in fine old furniture.

Home Furnishings of Modern Design

Probably the most important exhibition of the present season, for those interested in the progress of design in America, has been announced by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to open Nov. 6. The subject is Contemporary American Industrial Art, the exhibits being the result of the collaboration of over 200 leading designers and manufacturers, all in the field of home furnishings.

Quoting in part from the statement of the director, Richard F. Bach, printed in the Museum Bulletin for October:

"The exhibition will consist of industrial products, which will be assembled to form group arrangements in the gallery, the groups themselves brought together to constitute three major units, thus giving the impression of three smaller galleries within the single hall generally reserved for special exhibitions. Twenty architectural and industrial designers have accepted responsibility for the design of the groups and larger gallery divisions.

About half these groups will take the form of room schemes, this being admittedly a very convenient vehicle for display and one of particular interest to the public. There will be included three dining-room, two living-room, and two bedroom schemes, as well as other arrangements suggesting a music room, a dressing room, a living porch, and a designer's office and studio. Some of these will be connected in logical house or apartment sequence. The point should be stressed, however, that the primary purpose of this exhibition is not to show examples of interior decoration as such. . . .

"The requirements have been more stringent perhaps than in any previous exhibition, for we have prescribed that all objects entered be shown for the first time in our gallery and also that they be representative of quality processes . . .

"The whole collection will present a clear reflection of current conditions in design as well as in technique, and will show beyond question the deep seriousness with which modern design has been considered by large industries, even though at this time in our economic history they have no margin to finance experiments in design and must chart their course only along proven lanes, where seamanship rather than the explorer's enthusiasm is the first consideration."

Again, An Antiques Show

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DIVERSE cultures belonging to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and to sixteen American states, were revived at the Hotel Commodore, Oct. 22 to 26, when was held the Fifth International Antiques Exposition.

Each of 130 exhibitors built up in his display section a concentrated picture of American taste over a period of years. The Early American Industries Association placed particular emphasis on early rural life, showing such bucolic objects as farm tools. And let it be said that these evoked in the imagination vivid pictures of colonial life when every man was a farmer. Furthermore, since New York was educated last winter in the beauty of functionalism, by an exhibition of springs, levers, bolts and screws, staged by the Museum of Modern Art, this city can now boast of an æsthetic appreciation, as well as a sentimental one, of spades, axes, hoes and rakes. These do, indeed, round out the picture of home supplied by the furnishings for in those days—before high buildings and elevators had denied the soil—indoors and outdoors were one world.

From Pine to Mahogany

The furniture ran through the gamut from pine, maple, apple and cherry primitives to the sophisticated mahogany of the federal period. In both the primitive and the highly refined categories, it included some unusual pieces. For instance, a pine dressing table suggested a desire for luxury in frontier surroundings; a maple spice cabinet about 16 inches high with 12 little drawers, was an article of a type not often seen; a slant-top desk of curly maple with Dutch feet and roughly-forged butterfly hinges, spoke pleasantly for skilled home carpentry.

A corner cupboard in pine offered the surprise of a dashing sunburst. As a rival of some of the space-saving designs of very modern pieces, an eighteenth century Beau Brummel was notable. It was furnished with a collapsible mirror, permitting the lid to close down and transform the model into an ordinary table with a drawer. The mirror was surrounded by various sections for brushes, combs, curling papers, shoe horns, buttonhooks and other sturdy appurtenances, permitted to ladies.

Conventional but fine were many chests of drawers, tables, chairs, lounges and mirrors in the Sheraton, Chippendale and Duncan Phyfe manner, and some interesting eighteenth century mantels and banjo clocks. One Chippendale chair was used during the Revolution in Middle Dutch Church, New York City.

Wares, Fabrics and Prints

More distinctive in their own classes than the furniture were the collections of china, glass, Parian ware, Battersea enamel, luster, pewter, silver, Paisley shawls, hooked rugs, old chintz, quilts, needlework, botany prints, fireplace accessories and crudes in wood and iron.

The china included Staffordshire services, figures and boxes, Lowestoft, Wedgewood and rose medallion pieces. The glass represented various American styles, such as colored, pressed and pattern glass, and early blown pieces and several distinquished rose-overlay vases. Quaint lamps and candlesticks were features of both the china and glass collections.

The pewter was well-suited to display in primitive cabinets and consisted largely of plates. Colonial silver by well-known seventeenth century designers; Queen Anne and Georgian pieces and Sheffield services were such as strongly to attract collectors.

Among the most beautiful of the textile displays were several large Paisley shawls. An unusual quilt was exhibited by Laura S. Copenhaver, of Marion, Va., having been made in Lexington, Va., about 1810. The bouquets of flowers were cut from old English chintz and appliquéd to a foundation of closely-stitched white cotton cloth. The nosegays, in their silvery-green baskets showed many pastel hues, and the pointed borders that set off the different sections of the coverlet were in a very deep rose.

The botany prints, the finest of which dated from the first half of the nineteenth century, presented not only pleasant color but interesting design. Selling at extremely moderate prices, they offered decoration in harmony with not only so-called Americana but equally so with modernistic ensembles.

Best When Thought of With People

So much for the catalogue! But in order to play the fascinating game of "History Come Alive," our imaginations must push about these tables, chests and chairs; pose the glass and Parian ware in cabinets; set the dining tables with Staffordshire and blue glass; spread the beds with old quilts. After doing this we shall want to people our scenes with those who lived, we know, as intensely as we ourselves live and as participants in dramas which differed from our own only in externals.

In these efforts to revive unremembered scenes and periods we have at our right hand a group of guides, once observers of the life we are seeking to reconstruct imaginatively, those artists who set down the unparalleled records known as Currier and Ives prints. Mr. Harry T. Peters, foremost authority on these American lithographs, lent 100 of them to the antiques exposition, 50 being of the large and 50 of the small folio size. They were selected by a jury of distinquished collectors as the best in Mr. Peter's very large collection, and they include examples which never before have been shown to the public. They demonstrate the wide range of excellence which characterizes this remarkable series, for in this particular assemblage not a color is crude nor a value unmodulated.

Wedgwood Club Exhibition

OCT. 29 is the opening date of the exhibition which the Wedgwood Club is sponsoring in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Boston Public Library. Besides valuable early catalogues, original sheets of designs, prints, and books relating to Wedgwood and his works, there will be on display some beautiful specimens of the old ware itself which have been loaned from collections of club members.

Collectors, art students, curators of museums and historical societies, and the public are cordially invited to attend this exhibition which will last through November.

London Happenings

By **"Collector"**

London

THERE are many admirers of antique tapestries on both sides of the Atlantic, although comparatively few are able to afford to buy even the most modest example. I learn that the National Art Collections Fund has bought for the nation and presented to the Victoria & Albert Museum a beautiful English early seventeenth century valance designed for one of the famous oak four-poster beds of piece, that is to say, a superb example of the craftsmanship of the Warwickshire weavers who worked at William Sheldon's factory at Barcheston and one of their finest pieces, about 300 years old.

When the valance was offered at Sotheby's in May last it was withdrawn from competition at £1780 and it has been acquired for the nation, I understand, for a slightly smaller figure. It is woven in wool, silk, and gold thread and is more than 19 feet long. It is in virtually perfect condition, the colors of the quaint scenes of country life portrayed still retaining their freshness as if they had been woven only yesterday.

* * *

An autograph manuscript of the Rev. S. Baring Gould's world-famous hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," sold for £24 at Sotheby's at the end of the London antique books and manuscript auction season. It was signed by the author and was given by him to Miss Evelyn Healey on her birthday. It is not clear, however, whether this is the original manuscript written in 1865.

Although first sung to Gauntlet's tune, the hymn is now best known from Sullivan's stirring march. Some claim that Baring Gould had grown-ups in his mind when he wrote it but as a matter of fact it was hastily written for the author's mission at Hisbury's Bridge, where the children had to march several miles to the Sunday-school treat.

"Marching in procession with banners waving, colors flying, and a cross preceding them, the little ones sung lustily all the way."

Baring Gould's hymn, "On the Resurrection Morning," "Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow" and "Now the Day Is Over," were also offered and realized £16.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Are Irregular in Very Dull Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Trading Dull and Prices Decidedly Mixed

cks Generally Move in Restricted Groove— Few Features

By Forrest Price

Market just about held its own. But that's not saying much.

It was an exceedingly dull session. Only 220,000 shares changed hands.

About the only feature worth mentioning was the firmness displayed by some of the California stocks. This was attributed to better reports regarding the political situation in that State.

California Packing moved up 1½. Standard Oil of California was up a point. Fractionally higher prices were recorded by Pacific Gas & Electric and Pacific Lighting.

Maytag first preferred rose about a point.

Baldwin Locomotive dropped a point, and the preferred nearly 5. General Baking declined a point. Then there were numerous fractional losses, and the closing was irregular.

In the bond market, much irregularity prevailed in quiet trading. Modest advances were established by some corporate loans. Secondary rails were heavy, although a few were slightly up. U. S. Governments were soggy.

Among the commodities, the grains generally were lower. Various bullish reports regarding wheat were ignored, and prices followed a downward course. Corn and oats were also heavy. Cotton futures closed barely steady.

It seems to be a case of watchful waiting, both in the stock market and industrial operations. The stage is all set for rising business and greater stock market activity. Just how soon this much-desired development will occur is anybody's guess. So the big fellows are waiting.

Lower earnings of some of the country's largest corporations for the last quarter are responsible for the present hesitation. Some of these concerns, usually among the largest advertisers, have not yet placed their advertising contracts for next year, as has been their custom at this time in other years.

However, the outlook brightens. United Business Service of Boston says that the second setback in the recovery culminated in September and that activity in October had its normal increase. The service predicts that business will continue to improve in November.

Greater activity is expected next month because of greater farm buying power, lower inventories, heavy Government expenditures and a more friendly feeling between the Government and the industries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The fast liquidation of the past two days in the stock market came to a halt today, and leading issues showed an inclination to dig in around the final levels of the previous session.

Trading reverted to extreme dullness, however. The close was slightly irregular.

Although rallying signs were few, Wall Street was encouraged by the resistance shown by various leaders and the apparent cessation of selling in some stocks that have recently been subjected to considerable pressure. Sentiment was still clouded by relatively poor third-quarter earnings statements, though, and important operators, as well as the public, were said to have stepped aside for the moment.

Many Stocks Unchanged

Shares of American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Air Reduction, Union Oil of California, Santa Fe, Owens-Illinois Glass, McIntyre Porcupine, Alaska Juneau and Dome were about unchanged to up as much as a point.

Consolidated Gas, Chrysler, General Motors, American Can, Goodyear, U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, Westinghouse and many others were extremely narrow.

Bethlehem Steel preferred and U. S. Steel preferred were somewhat heavy, and Columbian Carbon and Congoleum dropped about a point each.

Bonds Irregular

Prices shifted irregularly in the bond market today to the accompaniment of slow trading.

The corporate division had a considerable number of moderate gains, but the U. S. Governments continued to sag at net losses of 1-32 to 6-32 of a point. At the low ranges Treasury 4s sold at 107.26, 3⅜s of 1943-47 at 103.2, 3s at 100.1, and 4¼-3¼s at 102.1. Federal Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loan issues were fairly steady at unchanged to 3-32 lower.

Some of the secondary rails continued reactionary as a result of further realizing, but such declines had an offset in the moderate gains in loans of Armour & Co., Goodyear, National Dairy Products, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of New York and Western Union.

Certain carrier issues improved in spite of the scattered selling. Great Northern 4½s worked ahead nearly a point to 72⅛, while St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s and a few more added minor fractions. Prime loans were generally firm, although American Telephone 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Santa Fe 4s were traded at slightly lower levels.

Foreign loans also had a mixed trend under small dealings. French issues sold off a point to 180⅜, and Uruguay 6s dipped almost as much. Italian, Polish, Austrian and Canadian obligations were firm.

Heads Bankers Club

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, has been elected president of the Bankers Club of America. He has been a governor of the club since 1915 and treasurer since last October.

New Bond Offerings

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—New bond offerings this week amounted to $59,615,000 compared with $29,500,000 for the like week a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
11⅞	6		Adams Express	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
9¾	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	5	5	5	5⅛
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	300	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¾
3¾	1½		Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
23⅛	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	700	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
16½	8⅛		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7	7	7	
130	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	125¼	125	125	125
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
7⅞	3⅜		Amal Leather	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
58⅝	39	2	Amerada	400	39½	39	39	39⅛
35¼	11½	2b	Am Bank Note	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	101
56½	32½		Am Car & F pf	100	32½	32½	32½	33⅛
64⅞	46⅜	31	Am Chicle	200	64	64	64	64
75½	22	2	Am Coal	10	28	28	28	29
62½	20⅜		Am Com Alcohol	100	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅝
13⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	400	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
30	13¼		Am & For Pow pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13	13	13	13
10	3¼		Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
48¼	27	6	Am Ice pf	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	
11	4⅜		Am International	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	200	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
26⅛	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12	12	12	12½
20⅜	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14	14	14	14
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	500	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	13⅜
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill		16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	900	35	34⅜	34⅝	34⅞
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	
98½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	96½	96¼	96¼	
26⅛	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	300	14	14	14	13⅝
81	59⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	71½	71½	71½	71
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	59⅞	59¼	59⅛	60
126¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	110½	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
27⅜	14⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	400	15⅛	15	15	15⅜
4¾	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅜	10		Anaconda Cop	1100	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
24⅜	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
116½	110	7	Archer Dan pf	20	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	1100	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
97¾	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	—	97¾	97¾	97&	
73¾	45¼		Atchison T&SF	200	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	51⅞
54¼	24⅛		Atl Coast Line	200	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	400	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	300	44⅝	43¼	44⅜	42¾
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	800	24	23⅜	23½	24
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
16	4¾		Baldwin Loco	700	5¾	4¾	4¾	5¼
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	400	20¾	16¼	16¼	21½
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	900	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	40	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
38½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	300	6¼	6	6¼	6½
15¼	8⅞	.60b	Belding Hem	300	12¼	12	12	
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
19½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15	15	15	
49½	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	2100	25¼	24¾	25	24⅞
62	55		Beth Steel pf	200	56	55¼	55¼	56½
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	
10¼	6⅞		Boeing Airplane	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	52	52	52	51½
90	76	4f	Bon Ami A	50	91	90	91	
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	300	25½	25⅛	25⅛	24¾
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	400	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
19½	6½		Boston & Maine	100	7	7	7	
19¾	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	700	17	17	17	17
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	100	38	38	38	38¼
8⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	400	3⅝	3½	3½	
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	100	4	4	4	
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	60	21¼	21	21	21⅜
15½	5⅞		Bullard	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅜
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	10	7	7	7	
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	800	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
32¾	13⅜		Butterick	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	4700	38	36¾	36¾	36½
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	14½	14½	14½	15
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	600	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛
86¾	35		Case Thresh	2200	45⅜	45	45	45¾
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	20	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74½
33¾	23	1½	Caterpillar Trac	1400	29	28½	28¾	28¾
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	4200	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	26½
4⅜	1⅛		Celotex Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf	230	9⅞	9½	9⅞	10
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	400	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	36
7⅞	3¼		Certain-Teed	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	42⅞	42½	42½	42¾
8	1⅝		Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	2¼
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	700	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	26	26	26	26
17⅜	10¼		Chile Copper	30	13	12½	12½	12
60⅜	29⅛	1f	Chrysler	6300	34⅞	34	34	34¾
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	79½	79	79½	
2⅛	½		City Stores	300	1	1	1	1⅛
21⅝	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
18⅛	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	200	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15⅜
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	100	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11¼
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	10	78	78	78	78
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
40⅜	18		Colo & Southern	10	20	20	20	
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	1600	8⅜	8	8	8¼
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	
77½	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	67½	66⅛	66⅛	67½
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	300	29	29	29	29
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18½
3¾	1⅜		Comwith & So	1800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	32	32	32	32
33¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1400	29½	28	28	29⅜
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	600	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	4600	26	25⅝	25¾	26
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	86¼	86	86¼	86
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	1600	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys C pf	100	3	3	3	
2⅞	½		Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛		Container A	1300	9⅛	9	9	
14⅝	5¼		Cont Baking A	200	6⅛	6	6	
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
88¼	56⅞	2.40	Cont Can	1200	57⅞	57½	57½	57½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¼
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	900	1	1	1	
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1600	16¼	16	16¼	16
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	60	43¾	43½	43½	44
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	800	63	62¼	62⅝	62¾
97⅜	73⅜		Coty	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	22½
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	
65	20⅛		Cuban Am S pf	50	47½	47	47	48
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	46½
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	800	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	300	7	6¾	7	6¾
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛		Deere & Co	1200	18	17⅜	18	18
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	800	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17½
55⅛	29	1½f	Devoe & Ray A	200	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	
46¼	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	300	39¾	39	39⅜	38½
28½	14¼		Douglas A	1100	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¾
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	500	91	90⅞	91	90½
			—E—					
31⅞	15		Elec Auto-Lite	400	23⅛	23	23	22⅞
2½	3		Elec Boat	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
9⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	8⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	100	9	9	9	9
50	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42	41½	41½	41¾
23½	10⅛		Engineers P S 5pf	400	18¾	18⅛	18¾	17½
28½	13		Engineers PS 6pf	200	20½	19½	20½	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	19	19	19	19⅛
10⅜	5	1	Equitable Off Big	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	500	11⅝	11½	11½	11¾
14⅜	7	.50	ureka Vacuum	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅝
			—F—					
12½	3¾		Fairbanks pf	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
4	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29	29	29	28½
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	105	105	105	105
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13¾
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	65	65	65	64¾
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
19¾	8		Fuller 2pf	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
			—G—					
14⅜	7¼	.65b	Gen Baking	3200	7⅞	6½	7⅛	8⅛
33	14½		Gen Cable pf	100	17½	17½	17½	
25¼	16⅝	.60	Gen Electric	1300	18	18	18	17⅞
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	500	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
1¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
42	24⅜	1†	Gen Motors	3300	29⅛	28⅞	29	29
104¼	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	103	103	103	103
88½	73⅛	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	80½	80½	80½	80½
3⅜	1		Gen Realty	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
65¾	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½
6⅜	2⅝		Gimbel Bros	800	4¼	4	4	⅛ 4
28⅜	15⅝	1†	Glidden	200	22	22	22	22
9½	3⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	400	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16½
18	8		Goodrich	600	9	9	9	9¼
41⅜	18⅛		Goodyear	700	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
4½	1⅜		Graham Paige	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
17⅜	8½		Granby	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
8¾	4		Grand Union	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
32½	12½		Great Nor pf	1200	14¾	14½	14½	14⅞
13½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	11⅜	11	11⅛	11¼
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	200	27	27	27	27⅜
3½	¾		Guantanamo Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	
42	15¼		Gulf States Steel	300	17½	17½	17½	
			—H—					
30⅛	27	1⅝	Hack W pf A	90	30	29¼	30	29¼
8½	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
24⅜	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	300	15¾	15¼	15¼	
6⅞	2⅜		Houdaille Her B	700	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
5⅝	2½		Houston Oil new	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
57½	33½	3	Howe Sound	100	48	48	48	48
24⅛	8⅛	3	Hudson Motor	800	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	500	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜		Ill Central	300	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	700	25½	24¾	24¾	25
49⅜	34½	.25	Inland Steel	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
67½	3		Inspiration Cop	100	3	3	3	3⅛
15⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	400	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
12¾	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
37⅜	18⅜		Int Cement	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
46⅝	23¼	4.60	Int Harvester	1900	32½	32	32½	33
9⅛	3½		Int Hydroelec	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
6	2¼		Int Merc Marine	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	3200	23½	23¼	23½	23⅛
130	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	100	127	127	127	
25	9	.25b	Int Print Ink	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
32	21	1½	Int Salt	200	30½	30½	30½	
17⅜	7½		Int Tel & Tel	600	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9¼
30⅜	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	400	30	30	30	29¾
110	70	6	Island Crk C pf	50	105	105	105	
			—J—					
66⅜	39		Johns Manville	900	47⅜	47	47	47⅜
77	45		Jones & L'lin pf	60	50	50	50	50
			—K—					
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	2800	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅜
23½	16	.30b	Kennecott Cop	1400	17	16¾	17	17
41	13½		Kinney pf	10	21½	21½	21½	
22¾	13⅜	.30	Kresge	1100	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
33⅜	23¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
			—L—					
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
16⅜	5		Lehigh V Coal pf	200	13	13	13	13⅛
21¼	9½		Lehigh Val RR	500	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	67	67	67	67
24	17¼	1.60	Life Saver	200	20⅜	20	20¼	20
43⅞	24⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	700	25	24¾	24¾	24½
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1300	29	28¾	28¾	29
97½	72	6½	Loew's pf	100	96½	96½	96½	
3	1½		Loft Inc	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
44⅜	34¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	34½
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
62⅛	35¼	2	Mack (RH) & Co	400	32½	32	32	32½
3¾	1	h	Manati Sugar	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8½	3		Mandel Bros	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5⅝	4⅛		Maranacha Corp	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
19⅜	8⅜		Marshall Field	100	11	11	11	11
40¾	23½	1.60	Mathieson Alkali	400	24½	24½	24½	24¼
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	200	40	40	40	40
92½	49	6	Maytag 1pf	10	77	77	77	76
7	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	1900	6⅛	6	6	6
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Por	100	42⅞	43¾	42¾	42
94¼	79	4	McKeesport Tin	100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	89
12½	1	h	McLellan Stores	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
6½	3		Miami Cop	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14⅞	9⅛	.50b	Mid-Cont Pet	100	10	10	10	9⅞
5⅞	1⅞		Min Moline	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13⅜	¼	h	Min & SaL	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14⅞	4⅜		Mo Kan & Tex	1200	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
34⅜	13¼		Mo K&T pf	600	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
6	2	h	Mo Pacific	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
55½	39	1.75	Monsanto Chem	600	54¼	54	54	54
35⅜	20		Montgom Ward	4200	27⅜	27	27	27⅛
1⅜	½		Mother Lode	300	½	½	½	⅝
44⅜	15¼		Motor Products	400	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
11⅝	3⅞		Murray Body	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
			—N—					
32¼	12⅜	1	Nash Motors	300	14½	14	14	14
12¾	3¼	h	Nat Bel H pf	200	6½	6½	6½	7
49½	25⅞	2	Nat Biscuit	600	27	26⅝	26¾	26⅝
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
32⅞	16½	1b	Nat Enam & St	100	21	21	21	
37⅜	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	200	3	3	3	3
25⅞	5	h	Nat Dept S pf	60	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
15½	6⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
23⅜	1		Nat Rys Mex 1pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24⅜	11½		NY Air Brake	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
45¼	18⅜		NY Central	1500	21⅜	21	21⅛	21
24½	9		NY NH & H	400	9¼	9⅛	9½	9½
37⅜	14		NY NH & H pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
99½	82	6	NY Steam 6

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Has Sharpest Advance in Many Months

Business and Industry

Business Seen As Gaining Strength For Rest of Year

Retail Sales Rise Sharpest in Months—October Statistics Encouraging

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Renewed activities of a constructive nature in the business field during the past week are interpreted as marking the beginning of a resumption of the forward movement, according to Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly report. This service expects that the movement will gather force right to the end of the year, with the accompaniment of stronger industrial organization and closer commercial coöperation.

Statistical evidence that has come in from all parts of the country indicate that operations for October will be the most satisfactory that have been recorded since spring.

No Central Bank

"The abandonment of the central bank project and the shifting of emphasis from monetary and other governmental measures to a pressure for expansion of private bank loans are considered indicative of a heavier bearing to the right, in order to achieve business revival. With recognized trade leaders complementing government officials in the endeavor to speed the recovery movement, business now is being offered the most propitious opportunity ever presented it for making readjustments which will be more in consonance with recognized requirements for progress.

"Rumblings of price rises have been growing louder during the last few weeks, but with industrial operations at their present low ebb, which necessarily curtails the buying of raw materials, important advances in the immediate future seem remote, unless these be the result of purely speculative moves."

Dollar totals of retail sales for the week ranged from 8 to 12 per cent above the 1933 figures, for the country as a whole. This is the sharpest rise in unit turnover in many months, as the price level now has been brought practically on a par with that of a year ago, the survey notes. "Even in the New England States, the widening losses of the last three months have been replaced by gains of 2 to 6 per cent."

Consumer Buying Rises

"Consumer buying has broadened to such unexpected proportions since the early part of September that many retailers have abandoned the proposed special sales for the present price levels is confined mostly to some of the industrial centers, the review continues. In rural areas the acquisition of merchandise is the primary consideration, the question of price having been relegated into the background."

Recovering some of the loss of the last three weeks, the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer rose from 60.7 to 61.6, which carried it 1.5 per cent above the position for the comparative 1933 period. This is the first time since the last week of June that the barometer has been higher than a year ago.

"Although somewhat more favorable," the report concludes, "the leading industrial indices lacked sufficient uniformity to set a definite trend, but the upside was favored."

Sharp Increase In N. Y. Savings Bank Depositors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Over 145,000 more people have bank accounts in New York State Savings banks, now than had them a year ago, Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York and head of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, said in a report today. Figures compiled by the association show that deposits in these banks also have increased by over $65,000,000 in the past year.

On Oct. 1, 1933, the total on deposit in 5,714,257 accounts in the 138 mutual banks through the State was $5,073,595,762, compared with total accounts of 5,861,000 and deposits of $5,138,683,155 on Oct. 1 of this year.

"People have begun to save again," said Mr. Kinsey. "This heartening trend, which began a year ago last summer, has continued without interruption. For example, during the months of July, August and September there was a gain of 20,000 in accounts and $11,000,000 in deposits.

"When people begin to save money, you can be sure they are earning something considerably more than subsistence. It means they are getting jobs and keeping them. Because nearly one-half of the people in New York State have savings banks accounts, the changes in the figures pertaining to them offer an excellent indication of what is happening to the financial position of families through a large cross-section of the State."

California Government's Costs Jump $41,486,942

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—California paid $162,796,953 for operation of its State Government in the fiscal year ended last June 30, an increase of $41,486,942 over the previous year, Comptroller Ray L. Riley announces.

Mr. Riley warned that even if an ad valorem tax were utilized in the next biennium, California faced a shortage of more than $90,000,000 in the operation of its government.

His report explained that the greatest increase resulted from school expenditures incurred when the State assumed that burden from the counties.

Offered Federal Post

Associated Press Photo

J. F. T. O'Connor
Comptroller of the Currency

O'Connor Offered Reserve Agent Post At San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, has been offered the position of Federal Reserve Agent at San Francisco, it was learned at the Federal Reserve Board office here yesterday.

When asked whether Mr. O'Connor had been appointed, Mr. J. J. Thomas, acting governor of the Federal Reserve Board, stated that no definite decision had been reached but that definite action would be taken soon. Questioned regarding the position, Comptroller O'Connor said that he would consider the offer after clearing up various affairs involving the reopening of closed banks and liquidation of certain others.

The post of Federal Reserve agent at San Francisco pays $24,000 a year, compared with Mr. O'Connor's present salary of $10,000, and carries great responsibility. The agent represents the board in the Federal Reserve District, and acts as chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank. The position of the Comptroller of the Currency has lost some of its power during this Administration, following the more active supervision of the office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Citrus Fruit Yield For Texas Expected To Make New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 27—A golden harvest—Texas' $2,250,000 citrus fruit crop—began in October and toward the end of the month many carloads of the grapefruit and oranges had been shipped to market. Most of this southwest Texas crop is produced in the lower Rio Grande Valley, where, it was estimated by the State Department of Agriculture, a record yield will be made in spite of the disastrous hurricane which ruined thousands of fruit trees in that section only last year. The estimated valley production of more than 7000 carloads is three-fourths the size of the crop that might have been harvested in 1933 had the storm not struck.

The citrus fruit season affords employment to about 5000 persons, who pick, pack, inspect and sell the valley crop. Coöperative associations, with an aggregate membership exceeding 4000, handle nearly half of the region's crop. Besides the standardized whole fruit shipped out of the valley, there is an increasing use of cull, or off-size, fruit for manufacture of by-products and canning of grapefruit juice and hearts.

A recent citrus tree census of the valley showed 8,201,211 trees on 122,700 acres, a decrease of 203,529 trees since last year. No tree less than four years old is considered in commercial bearing. Most of the valley citrus is grapefruit, a pink variety of which, recently developed, is now being marketed with success.

In the country as a whole, the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, the 1934-35 citrus yield will be 25 per cent above the 1933-34 production.

Ask Elimination Of Processing Tax

MACON, Ga., Oct. 27 (AP)—W. D. Anderson, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, has made public a letter to Secretary Wallace in which the association urged elimination of processing taxes and recommended if the farmer is to receive a "bounty" it be paid out of the National Treasury.

The association represents manufacturers in southern states where approximately two-thirds of the country's active spindles are located and where 80 per cent of the cotton consumed in this country is spun.

Mr. Anderson told the Secretary of Agriculture the association at its recent meeting in Greenville, S. C., adopted a resolution which said the processing tax on cotton goods acted as an excessive sales tax and had retarded recovery.

Railroad Net Operating Income in September

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—September net operating income reported by railroads today included:

	1934	1933
Pennsylvania	$4,372,060	$7,158,096
N. Y., N. H. & H.	285,577	926,157
Chi., Mil., St. P & Pac.	943,826	960,277
Bangor & Aroostook	6,007	58,711
New York Central	2,138,319	3,967,006
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	166,519	333,435
Rutland	12,920	$2,484

Loan Association Protests Further Moratorium Laws

Asks for 'Sound Monetary System'—Big Building Progress Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27—The United States Building and Loan League in closing its convention here yesterday passed resolutions protesting against further "moratorium legislation" and calling for a "sound monetary system" for the nation.

Both issues had marked numerous discussions during the meeting which heard, in addition to leaders of the industry, representatives of federal agencies serving the field of home ownership. Another resolution voiced disapproval with the "spirit and detail" of rules and regulations issued in connection with federally sponsired insurance of homestead shares. Amendment of Title 1 of the National Housing Act to permit loans under usual building and loan practices, also was asked.

Exemption of homes from tax assessment up to $3000 was favored in one of the numerous committee reports.

Horace Russell, general counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, in the only formal address of the day, predicted that the next two decades would see an investment of $100,000,000,000 in homes compared with an investment of between $50,000,000,00 and $60,000,000,000 in 1930. This would mean, he said, an increase in home mortgages from $21,000,000,000 in 1930 to approximately $50,000,000,000.

"We have learned five things from the past," Mr. Russell said. "Long-term, monthly amortized home mortgages are wise. A mortgage suited to the needs of the borrower is wise and it is not wise to investment funds in home mortgages solely for the convenience of the lender. Short term, lump sum, mortgages are unwise. Demand or short term funds ought not to be loaned on home mortgages. It is unwise to provide mortgage funds by pyramiding capital by the issuance of guaranteed bonds or debentures and the like." Simplification and adaptation of home financing to meet the abilities of prospective borrowers are the ways to greater home ownership, he asserted.

The convention elevated I. Friedlander, Houston, Texas, chairman of the Advisory Committee, to the Federal Home Loan Board, to the presidency from the first vice-presidency.

Tells Steel Men PWA Bests CWA As Recovery Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—The American Institute of Steel Construction was told at a convention here by V. G. Iden, acting secretary of the institute, that the Public Works Administration was a more powerful agency than the Civil Works Administration in a "greater concentration of opportunities in governmental bodies" under the New Deal.

"I do not think, however," Mr. Iden said, "that it is within the power of the Federal Government alone to restore the 'American values' in our industry." He felt that the Government help is the "primer and the foundation upon which we must build."

"We are today confronting a crucial condition in this industry," Mr. Iden continued, "but that does not mean that we must discard the old because a new program is offered. The sensible thing to do is to combine the new and the old into a bigger and better program of activity."

A chief obstacle to recovery, he said, was the progressive decline in new building since 1929 and the lack of improvement in building. He also told of the efforts to eliminate unfair practices during the past six years, finally culminating in negotiations with the NRA. An attempt will be made today to arrive at a structural steel code.

Bethlehem Steel Has $2,400,126 Deficit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Bethlehem Steel Corporation had a deficit of $2,400,126, after all charges, for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1934, as compared with a net income of $3,441,642 in the second quarter, and a loss of $283,097 in the third quarter of 1933, it is announced by Eugene G. Grace, president.

Steel operations were at 22.8 per cent of capacity during the third quarter, compared with 51.8 per cent during the previous period and 40.8 per cent during the third quarter of 1933.

Total income of the corporation and its subsidiary companies, less interest charges, amounted to $990,357, compared with $7,023,525 in the second quarter, and $3,190,612 in the third quarter last year. No dividend had been declared, Mr. Grace said.

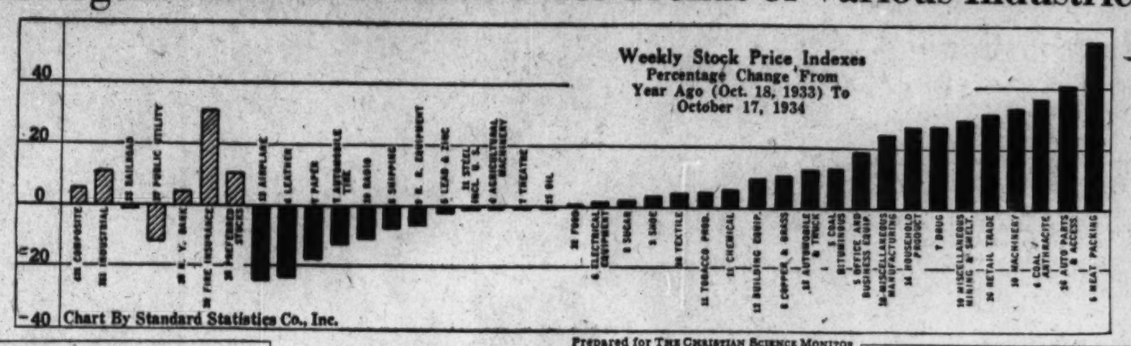
Coming Crop Season Outlook Is Promising

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The 1935 crop season is showing promise of getting away to a running start.

Deep in the subsoil, where plants draw their life, the water deficiency was eased materially in October, as normal rainfall—the first in several sections in many months—fell over a wide area.

Meteorological experts of the states hardest hit by the record spring and summer aridity of this year were not prepared fully to say yet that subsoil deficiency of moisture had been fully made up.

Divergence Shown in Stock Price Trends of Various Industries



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Changes in prices of stocks of various important industries in the last year are shown above. It will be noted that, while common stocks as a whole are about where they were a year ago (5 per cent higher), there has been wide divergence in the movement in various industries.

Dividing the market into 46 major groups, it is found that 29 of these groups are at higher price levels than a year ago, while 17 groups are lower. Generally speaking, the industrial groups have advanced or have about held steady. The composite index of 351 industrial issues is, in fact, up 11 per cent, while the rails record a 1.4 per cent decline and the utilities a drop of 12.5 per cent.

Seven industrial groups (radio, automobile tires, woolen, paper, silk, leather and aircraft) record declines of 10 per cent or more. In sharp contrast, 11 industrial stock groups have risen 20 per cent or more in price during the last year.

AAA Corn Acreage Cut for 1935 Half Of 1934 Reduction

Crop May Be 300,000,000 Bushels Less—Feed Requirements Decline

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The AAA is expected to seek only half as large a cut in next year's corn acreage as it did this year.

The Farm Administration has arranged to submit next year's contract to farmers within two weeks. The compact, it was learned, will require signers to cut corn plantings 10 to 15 per cent below the 1932-33 base acreage of 105,500,000. This compares with the 20-30 per cent cut asked this year.

The cut in hogs is expected to be between 5 and 10 per cent, compared to this year's 20 to 25. Most attention is paid to corn curtailment. Hog numbers are already low, and officials believe they can be governed by feed control.

Should an overwhelming majority of farmers sign next year's corn contracts, and some officials predict they will, expectations are that acreage will be reduced to between 90,000,000 and 94,000,000. Production, assuming an average yield of about 25 bushels an acre, would be between 2,250,000,000 and 2,350,000,000 bushels, compared with the average of 2,600,000,000.

Either of these figures would be less than the average yearly consumption of 2,493,000,000 bushels, but officials say there will be about 15,000,000 fewer hogs and 10,000,000 fewer cattle at the beginning of next year, thus requiring less corn. They also declare production by farmers who do not sign contracts will probably be stimulated by higher prices for corn and hogs next summer.

The 10 to 15 per cent reduction is felt to be a proper balancing point to compensate for farmers who expand production. This year's contract signers reduced acreage an average of 22 per cent, and the total cut for the country was about 12 per cent.

Summing up the situation, officials said "feed requirements, hence need for feed production, during the coming year will be under the average of last year, for the reason that livestock numbers will be relatively small.

"Thus the corn crop in 1935 can be 12 to 15 per cent smaller than the average and still supply adequately the hog crop and other uses for corn."

Benefit will be paid for 1935 on practically the same basis as this year. The total is expected to be about the same, $300,000,000.

Standard Oil Co. Starts $4,000,000 Pipeline on Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Oct. 27—The Standard Oil Company of California has started the construction of the largest oil pipe-line in California, extending from the Rio Bravo pump station in Kern County to the company's marine loading terminal at Estero Bay on the California coast, a few miles north of San Luis Obispo.

It is doubtful if there is any other terminal in the world where tankers can be loaded so rapidly and so economically. For here gravity takes the place of pumps; there is no operating cost beyond the opening of a valve in the pipe-line that leads from the tanks on the high hills above the beach out along the bottom of the bay to the tanker station, about 3000 feet offshore.

The line, which will cost some $4,000,000, and which will connect the old fields in the south end of the San Joaquin Valley with the Estero terminal, will be not only the largest but the most modern and most economical oil pipe-line in California.

The system will be designed to handle as much as 50,000 barrels a day of heavy oil, and up to 70,000 barrels a day of lighter oil. Approximately seven months will be required to complete the project and have it in full operation.

Virginia Farmers Income $26,000,000 Above 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27—Virginia farmers are better off this year by more than $26,000,000 than they were in 1932, according to Henry W. Koiner, Virginia commissioner of agriculture, who estimated farmers' cash income this year at $88,000,000.

In his annual report to Governor George C. Peery, Mr. Koiner placed 1933 cash income at $76,210,000 and the 1932 figure at $61,766,000. The gain the commissioner informed the governor, was due largely to higher prices for early potatoes, cotton and peanuts.

Gradual improvement in farm conditions, Mr. Koiner told the governor, is reflected in an increase in 1933 of more than 10 per cent in fertilizer consumption over the preceding year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The widespread difficulties of international trade have drawn attention to the possibilities of government assistance in the shape of credit guarantees for exports. Like many another important British institution, from the Calcutta sweepstakes to Cabinet government, our export credits guarantee system has grown from almost accidental origins.

Export Credits

In 1920, Parliament passed a short Overseas Trade Act "for the purpose of reëstablishing trade" between the United Kingdom and a specified list of foreign countries. The Board of Trade was authorized to grant credits to British firms in connection with the export to those countries of goods wholly or partly manufactured in this country, and to undertake the insurance of such goods where risks of an abnormal or exceptional nature were involved. The list of countries was short, being confined (with the exception of Armenia) to the new or reconstructed countries of the Baltic and of central and southeastern Europe; and the emergency character of the measure was further shown by the limitation to three years' duration. But by additions to the list of countries, by prolongation of the act's validity, and by the raising of the maximum total of credits allowed at any one time, the scope and duration of the act have been progressively extended. Today, the export Credits Guarantee Department offers to exporters of every kind of British goods, except munitions of war, a government guarantee against losses arising from the failure of their customers in any overseas market, including other parts of the British Empire.

A Government Business

The department is run on commercial lines, and has succeeded in paying its way in spite of the extraordinary difficulties of recent years. It is guided by the advice of a committee of business men and bankers, and in its own words, considers each application for a guarantee on its business merits. Guarantees, which are given without recourse, may cover up to 75 per cent of the credits allowed by exporters. A branch of the department's work which has increased with the virtual cessation of long-term foreign lending is the guarantee of medium credits, up to five years, given to foreign governments and public authorities, usually for the purchase of constructional goods. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a recent speech, boasted that under the xport credits guarantee scheme "in eight years British exporters have been assured of the payment for £50,000,000 worth of goods without loss to the British taxpayer." This satisfactory record reflects more favorably upon the circumspection of the Department and of its advisory committee than upon its importance to export trade as a whole; for during the past eight years total exports from this country have amounted to over £4,500,000,000, excluding reëxports.

The President and British

The laudatory reference in President Roosevelt's "fireside talk" of Sept. 30 to British economic conditions naturally excited a glow of self-satisfaction, especially in government circles. Informed opinion seems to agree that the President's interpretation was right—such improvement as we can show is not due rather to our having done certain things, some of them many years ago. In particular, our unemployment insurance and other social services undoubtedly braked the vicious circle of deflation, by spreading the national income more widely than would otherwise have been the case, by increasing the total of currency and credit through government borrowing, and by accelerating the turnover of money through giving a greater share of the national income to those who spend their receipts most quickly. But that, of course, is no proof that it would be wise deliberately to effect such a redistribution in the trough of a depression, or to prolong the inflationary borrowing indefinitely.

Currency and Credit

In these questions of money and prices, it is difficult on a short view to connect cause and consequence. For example, although long-term credit has been almost as cheap as living memory recalls, during the past few months in England, new issues on the stock exchange have been at an extremely low ebb, as low as at any time during the depression. Suddenly, in October, the tide of demand for capital has rushed inshore—yet this phenomenon coincides with a powerful complaint from the Midland Bank that the Bank of England is stinting the supply, of money and thus forcing the banks to contract the volume of credit. According to this allegation, the banks, deprived of potential reinforcements by the contraction in the total of treasury bills, have been forced to strengthen their first line of technical defense; the Bank of England has then falsely concluded from the rise in their cash ratios that a reduction of the supply of money is called for.

Whether this indictment is sound or not, the part played by treasury bills in monetary economy deserves more attention than it usually receives. In Australia, to take an extreme case, the banks used to be forced, in the pre-slump days when no treasury bills were available, to hold some 25 per cent of their assets in the form of cold cash. Now, the ratio has been cut almost in half, the remainder of the "quick reserve" being filled with treasury bills. Ought the treasury bill to be regarded as the principal engine of the government in counteracting the forces of deflation, by replacing the absent commercial bills?

Crude Oil Stocks Decrease 837,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum were reported to by the petroleum administration at 331,981,000 barrels on October 20, a drop of 837,000 from the 332,818,000 on hand a week ago.

While stocks of foreign crude rose 105,000 barrels during the week, domestic declined 942,000 barrels.

Daily average crude production for the week ended October 20 was reported by the industry at 2,480,000 barrels, a decrease of about 40,000 from the average in the preceding week. Daily average crude imports were 62,000 barrels, a decline of 35,000. Crude runs to stills at 2,495,000 barrels showed an increase of about 60,000 barrels in the daily average.

Quebec Extention Railway Co. Gets $3,000,000 Loan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a Reconstruction Corporation loan of $3,000,000 to the Quebec Extension Railway Company for constructing 92 miles of railroad from Lac Frontier on the Canadian border to Portage, Maine, where it will connect with the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

The line eventually will be 112 miles long within the United States, extending from the border at Lac Frontier to Washburn, Maine.

The estimated cost of the 92 miles is $4,168,030 including purchase of equipment, of which the company plans to provide $1,168,030. The company claims to have spent already in excess of $197,000 on the road.

Morgenthau Offers New Treasury Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announces a new issue of $75,000,000 in Treasury bills, dated Oct. 31, to replace a maturity of $50,037,000 and furnish money for other purposes.

The Treasury has offered about $25,000,000 in several recent bill issues in excess of the maturity. Mr. Morgenthau's policy being to do no major financing except at the quarterly periods.

Federal Reserve banks will receive bids on the new issue up to 2 p. m. Monday.

Canada Wants Less Soviet Lumber Sales to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 27—British Columbia views with grave concern the present effort of Russian lumber manufacturers to secure a larger share of Britain's lumber business for 1935. If Russian representatives now in England are successful in increasing Russia's lumber quota in Britain for the next year, the great Canadian lumber industry of this Province will be adversely affected.

As a result of the British empire preferential trade treaties, and intensive marketing efforts by the British Columbia industry, the British Isles have become one of the most important markets for Canadian timber products in the last 18 months. Canadian lumber industry is pressing the Canadian Government to do everything in its power to prevent a further drop in business.

General Demand For Wheat Still Rather Sluggish

Bullish Features Ignored by Market—Aggressive Leadership Lacking

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Wheat prices broke badly the latter part of the week, scattered long liquidation being in evidence while the general demand continued sluggish.

Bullish domestic phases of the situation, including a huge decrease in the visible for this season of the year, tight cash markets and decreasing receipts were to a great extent ignored.

Local traders deserted the bull side to a great extent temporarily, adding to the pressure. May wheat sold down to a new low on the crop, selling under 94⅞ cents on Friday.

Argentine Shipping Wheat

Argentine reports indicate generally favorable prospects for the wheat crop, although there have been a few light frosts with the usual rumors of too much rain on one hand and drought in some sections on the other.

The action of the Buenos Aires market has not reflected any concern over the outlook, and Argentina continues to ship wheat freely and at such low prices that Canadian export business has been reduced to a minimum.

The situation that has developed in Canada as the result of the buying by government-controlled agencies is unusual. The country has undoubtedly lost needed export business, with prices held so high that there have been flour imports from Great Britain and Australia into Canada. Recent imports have indicated that there would either be new regulations on trading at Winnipeg or the possibility that the Government might take over the grain trade.

Light Foreign Demand

The foreign demand for near-by wheat is surprisingly light in view of the much smaller crops in Europe this year, present supplies being fairly adequate abroad, with no disposition to provide against future needs in any volume.

The domestic visible supply last week decreased 3,385,000 bushels, with the total now about 41,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Primary receipts are much smaller than a year ago, and cash wheat is hard to buy even at big premiums over the May.

Coarse grains reflected the weakness in wheat, showing substantial recessions for the week. This to a large extent showed the effect of the stale long interest and the limited amount of new buying. Bullish features of the coarse grains situation, the same as in wheat, have lost their effect through constant reiteration.

Much Is Expected From Chile-Peru Commercial Pact

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 (By U. P.)—Peruvian sugar and cotton growers expect considerable gains from the new commercial treaty with Chile, while privileges are extended to Chilean wood, cattle and coal interests.

An exchange of Peruvian sugar and Chilean wheat is provided, and emergency measures such as import restrictions will not affect Peruvian sugar nor Chilean wheat up to 70 per cent of consumption.

Duty on lumber abolished in both countries chiefly benefits Chile. Picked and unpicked cotton enter Chile duty free up to 100,000 kilos (220,000 pounds) annually. Peru grants free entry to evaporated, condensed and pulverized milk up to 1000 tons.

Concessions are also granted to sulphur and Chilean glass. Chile grants free entry to Peruvian anthracite and Peru opens her doors to Chilean bituminous and lignite on the same conditions. Chilean cattle are duty free.

Peruvian tropical friuts and Chilean fruits and preserves will be exchanged.

In the event Chile establishes a duty on cotton goods, Peru will be exempt up to 500,000 kilos annually (1,100,000 pounds) annually. Peru cut duties one-half on a long list of Chilean products.

Boston & Maine To Abandon Part of Line

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad seeks permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon a portion of its line in New Hampshire between Farmington in Stafford County, to its Lilypond Station in Gilford, Belknap County. The road is known as the Lakeport Branch and is approximately 25 miles long.

The company declared the expense of operation and maintenance of this line is no longer warranted because passenger travel is very light. It is paralleled by a good motor highway.

Power Plant Sale To TVA Approved By Utility Board

Objectors Start Court Action to Block Disposal of Tennessee Property

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27 (AP)—Acquisition by the Tennessee Valley Authority of privately-owned utility properties at and near Knoxville—the first large city to invite the TVA "yardstick" rates—was approved yesterday by the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, but immediately court action was started by Charles C. Trabue, attorney, in an effort to block the transaction.

Declaring the "sole question" before it was "the question of the public interest"—whether users of electricity in the territory will continue to get proper service at reasonable rates, either through operation of the property by the TVA or eventually by the municipalities—the commission released to the courts for determination all legal and constitutional questions that had been raised.

Embraced in the sale contract are the electric utility properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company at Knoxville, Sevierville, Newport, Danbridge, White Pine and other near-by communities. The street-car transportation system in Knoxville was not included. The agreed sale price was approximately $6,191,000.

The commission also approved the sale by the TPS to the Appalachian Electric Power Company of a transmission line from Waterville, N. C., to Kingsport, Tenn., for around $1,290,000.

As soon as the commission rendered its opinion approving the transfer of the Knoxville utility properties to the TVA, Charles C. Trabue, of counsel for objectors to the sale, served notice that a petition had been filed in circuit court, asking it to take jurisdiction of the dispute and to hold in abeyance consummation of the deal until a review can be had.

Oil Refineries Get Restraining Order

TYLER, Texas, Oct. 27 (AP)—A temporary restraining order was issued yesterday against seven east Texas oil refineries in an effort to enforce the Government's campaign against the illegal production of oil, blamed for a recent collapse in the eastern gasoline market.

The order, prohibiting production of oil in excess of prorated standards, was issued at Beaumont, Texas, by Federal Judge Randolph Bryant. It was announced by L. R. Martineau Jr., special Assistant Attorney-General, charged with furthering the National Oil Administration's purpose of conservation and price maintenance.

This was the first definite federal court action since Secretary Ickes, oil code administrator, sent Mr. Martineau and others to the field to dry up "hot oil."

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafly

The European Section

Pittsburgh, Penna.

SOME years ago an international exhibition, including both the work of Europe and that of the United States revealed a French influence so strong that it was virtually impossible to discuss the work of a country without reference to the source of its technical inspiration.

Today there is less universality of approach, but a deepening of national trends. The United States, for example, is beginning to reveal in its art something of its own spirit, quite distinct from French theories. Clean, objective, serious, American painting has a flavor all its own.

There are, however, interweavings of influence that still unite the Old World and the New. On both sides of the Atlantic one finds two strong trends in contemporary art: one clear, sharp, thinly brushed, often with an eggshell finish; the other less geometrically angular, with a leaning toward baroque curves, and with a sensitive quality of pigmentation that weighs carefully the compositional values of overtones and undertones.

Great Britain, alone, reveals an innate repression. Her art deals too often with the artificial in subject matter, and its reluctance to grasp and grapple contemporary material rends it stilted. In the English section of the current Carnegie show, fluidity of expression is found only in the work of three men, all of whom are basically French in terms of expression. They are Matthew Smith, Duncan Grant and Jack B. Yeats.

* * *

The whole impression of the British section, in fact, is chilly. Warmth of emotion, expressed either in color or in brush stroke, is almost entirely lacking.

The French section, on the other hand, presents a rounded survey of the contemporary state of art. The passing of the Impressionist is felt in the work of Le Sidaner, Bonnard and Vuillard, the last-named claiming an honorable mention, as against the first prize accorded the young American, Peter Blume.

Moise Kisling, in his ambitious full-length figure of an artificial blonde in a screaming yellow, red and green plaid dress, scales the heights to the pinnacle of bad taste. Technically, however, he may prove an important ancestor of the American trend toward eggshell finish, brittle outlines and thin brush stroke.

The retrospective flavor of the French section is felt most poignantly in two canvases by Picasso, one a still-life abstraction, the other a head study produced in Greek spirit, but there is no note indicative of future accomplishment. Even Matisse, vivid colorist and brilliant champion of design, offers in "The Artist and His Model" a canvas gray in pigmentation and sad in mood.

It is in the French section, nevertheless, that one finds American art ancestors, or, rather, trends that run parallel in the two nations. Opposing the Kisling figure is Roland Oudot's "Toilet of Venus," with its baroque curves, and a handling of pigments that is a vivid reminder of the younger group of arrived Americans, Brook, Cikovsky and Soyer.

Such strong personalities as De Ségonzac and Derain are unfortunately poorly represented, although Derain wins the $300 prize of the Garden Club of Allegheny County for his flower study.

* * *

The European sections, in particular, reveal what would seem an unmistakable throw-back to the exquisite realism in handling of textures revealed two centuries ago in the art of Weenix. There are several finely textured still-lifes of game; while fish, another subject favored by the old masters, finds modern champions in Pietro Marussig of Italy and Albert Saverys of Belgium. There are handsome color passages in the work of both these men.

The Italian and Spanish sections are especially stimulating. The latter includes an array of large canvases, that may indicate a return to the old-time exhibition picture. A majority of the paintings deal with figures. There are religious motifs in the work of Julia Minguillon and José Gutierrez Solana, although the latter also offers such a group composition as "The Women Bullfighters," a study in teeming realistic detail so strong that it tends to dominate both characterization and composition.

Of the portraits the most striking are those by Daniel Vasquez Diaz, who endeavors to pose character in its formative environment.

For adroitness of design, however, the laurels go to Pedro Sanchez, whose little figure study, "The Hunter," plays with concave and convex forms reinforced by a cool color range in grays, blues and greens. Salvador Dali's mention-winning canvas, "Enigmatic Elements in Landscape," is also careful in its handling of composition, with emphasis upon space. It possesses a brittle clarity and smallness of scale often characteristic of work by the Surréalistes.

* * *

Turning to the work of the U. S. S. R. one finds a dual trend—that toward topical presentation of subject matter, doubtless influenced by government subsidy of artists; and that dealing with a vivid, free, individual expression. The latter trend is best expressed in Alexandre Deineka's "Girl on Balcony," an honorable mention winner. Of all the paintings in the International this study presents the most original and vivid handling of movement. The brush stroke is as brisk as the composition. To the left a running nude is half on, half off the canvas. Slightly to the right, blowing in a direction opposite to that of the vanishing nude, is a white towel on a wrought-iron balustrade. A basin and the rail present static notes that maintain the compositional equilibrium. The spirit of the canvas is at an opposite pole from the well-handled but illustrative "Parachute Jumper" by the same artist.

Remarkable, also, is "Cement Factory" by Juri Pimenov. High up on a cement beam stand cement-colored workers; far below in the harbor are cement-colored craft. Buildings, men, boats—all are blanketed in the texture of cement, a lone note of vivid color striking across the composition in thin red streamers bearing legends.

It is in such sections as that devoted to the U. S. S. R. that one feels nationality at work.

For sheer enthusiasm for brilliant paint technique no country in the present display can surpass Germany. Here are bold designers, like Karl Hofer, winner of the $1000 second prize for his "Pastoral," and Max Beckman, whose "The King," purely imaginative, creates effect through a sharp, almost cruel slashing in of pigments. Less savage in design concept is Max Kraus, whose "Fish Nets" is more flatly painted and less electric in emotional values.

* * *

The German section is rich in contrasts. Annot, brilliant woman painter now in New York, offers in her figure composition, "Lady in White," one of the cleverest examples of spontaneous brush work; while Franz Lenk, another honorable mention winner, contributes in "Bavarian Landscape" a meticulous panoramic vista harking back, as do many still-life compositions, to a past era.

Small but stimulating is the Belgian section, with its finely restrained religious triptych by Anto Carte, conceived in the simplicity of Gothic design, and its juicy still-life compositions by Saverys and Isadore Opsomer.

The Scandinavian countries are strongest in landscape, with emphasis upon winter scenes. Poland yields little of significance save a curious throwback to Botticelli in Boleslaw Cybis's "Woman of Lybie and Child"; and Austria's most imposing contribution is the large allegorical figure composition, "Life," by Karl Starrer with its Rodinesque handling of forms, and its illusion of monotone through equal distribution of flickering shadow and light.

Trail-breaking originality is absent from this year's International. Taken by and large the European sections, like the American, indicate a slowing up of radical experiment, and what may be the beginning of a period of absorption during which, it is to be hoped, content of subject matter will overtake dexterity of technique.

Courtesy of Carnegie Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Pastoral," by Karl Hofer

New Motion Pictures

By Margaret Lloyd

Art Is Not Politics

THERE is mental vigor behind the delicate drawing of the first animated cartoon from Soviet Russia to be publicly shown in the vicinity of Boston—"The Unlucky Truck," now supplementing the vital and beautiful, "St. Petersburg Nights" at the Fine Arts Theater.

Laughter bubbles like a fresh, clear spring in the comic antics of the funny little collective farmer who blithely drives a horse and wagon to the city and comes away with a truck won on a lottery ticket. His movement has the quality of an eccentric dancer's. He strikes ballet positions. He scratches his head and his wig wiggles. He blows himself up like a balloon to inflate a tire and deflates as the reluctant tire gradually takes on proper proportions. Like the Chaplin tramp, he keeps you a little sorry for him.

Each fugitive moment is a complete pictorial composition, design in continual motion. A shovelful of earth and stones sprays across the screen in a conventionalized pattern of irregular dots. Lyric little trees burst into symmetrical decoration. There is a hint of the grand finale that comes in all good Soviet films in the march of spades and shovels, merging into the march of determined men that are pen-and-ink illustrations and again merging into a fluid pattern of automobiles, like a vignette of an idealist's dream of good roads and prosperity for all.

And although the driver's horse has the knowing eye of the Piccoli donkey, and the three peasant women, in flat drawing, sing and sway before tipsy huts that recall the Chauve-Souris, the total is an entirely original and witty invention. Geese and pigs are used ornamentally and every musical and sound effect has a pungent reason for being.

It would be beneficial to American audiences if they could seperate the idea of propaganda from Russian films. That "The Unlucky Truck" happens to be a satire on a current Russian problem in no way detracts from its spontaneity and charm.

So "Petersburg Nights" should be regarded, not as a political document, which it isn't but as an artistic film expression of two of Dostoevsky's novels, "White Nights" and "Netotchka Nezvanova" in combination, which it is. After all, the Communists rather disapprove of Dostoevsky. They have managed to color his broad humanism with a tinge of class struggle, but there the Soviet touch ends. The photoplay remains a profoundly moving story, told in the inimitable Russian screen style, of an extremely individualistic musician who fails while his less talented, superficial colleague succeeds. Heart melting it is when he hears the composition he wrote in his youth swung by the rebellious workers exiled to Siberia. The cast is drawn from the Moscow Art Theater.

As art forms, "The Unlucky Truck" and "Petersburg Nights" are as far removed from Russian politics—though the sincerity of each is based on the enthusiastic beliefs of its makers—as the ineffable "Blue Light" is removed from Germany's problems.

The pictures shown at the Fine Arts Theater, now sponsored by the Adult Education Council, are no more protestations for Fascism or anti-Fascism, for Communism or Imperialism abroad, than they are for the Republican or Democratic parties in America. This unique theater seeks merely to present international film classics, irrespective of nation, race or creed, and they should be received in the spirit of tolerance and universal artistic appeal in which they are offered.

Clichés de Cinema

Dedicated to the memory of "Congress Dances" is Mr. Erik Charrell's first American adventure, "Caravan." For some reason, what seemed graceful in the prototype becomes clumsy in the adaptation. Crowds of gypsies weave in song like members of a Hollywood Breakfast Club. An identical effect bores by repetition. The continental and the tzigane flavor are missing. Trivial parallelisms are a mistaken use of cinema technique.

No, "Caravan" is not a new screen version of "Congress Dances," but there are the same palatial staircases, with large numbers of people doing visual flow up them and down them and across ballroom floors. There is the carriage drive through peasant-populated roads, with one slim young woman in fluffy clothes in place of another. The sartorial fluffiness of Miss Loretta Young is not the same thing as the ethereal lightness and embodied dance fluency that are the special endowment of Miss Lillian Harvey.

The one surprise is in hearing the gypsies' native song, "Ha-Cha-Cha." The one bit of atmosphere—and the stilted by extraneous influences—is supplied by the French actor, Mr. Charles Boyer. And immagine the demure Beth of "Little Women" as a fiery gypsy girl—from Kansas City.

The theme song is banal and the singing strident. Yet, because the picture is inoffensive and tells a pleasant tale, it will be listed among the Better Pictures. Something more positive and potent is to be expected from Mr. Charrell.

Philadelphia's 'Tristan'

By Samuel L. Laciar

Philadelphia

THE first operatic performance sponsored by and participated in by the Philadelphia Orchestra took place in the Academy of Music on Oct. 19. The opera was Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Fritz Reiner conducted.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Association, which is giving a series of 10 operas this season, has in mind the elimination of the "star system"; the giving of a unified ensemble; the selection of artists who cannot only sing, but also act their rôles and, furthermore, who are visually credible; the use of completely new and modern scenery and lighting effects, and the employment of the Philadelphia Orchestra as the accompaniment medium. All these aims were carried out at the Friday, Saturday and Tuesday performances, but it was Mr. Reiner's conducting and the superb work of the orchestra which carried off the honors at all three renditions.

* * *

The scenery was an absolute departure from the conventional settings of "Tristan," and it proved to be the most discussed feature of the opera. In the scenery of the second and the third acts, but especially the latter, there was a distinct tendency toward impressionism. In the second act the garden of King Marke's palace, insisted upon "with tall trees" by Wagner, was omitted and the love scene was laid upon a rocky terrace just outside the castle. In the third act, Tristan's castle overlooking the sea, with the hero lying under "a great tree," was also changed to what was apparerntly an interior courtyard with no hint of sea visible and no tree, the castle itself being impressionistic to the degree that it recalled some of the settings of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" at its first (and last so far) American production in Philadelphia some seasons ago.

It may be that, with repeated productions, these new settings will carry more conviction than they did at the first one at which, for many in the audience, they utterly failed to create the "naturalness" which was their chief aim. The scenery also followed the Munich idea of being all raised somewhat above stage level—apparently a stage upon a stage.

The lighting, which produced some very beautiful effects, was as great a departure as was the scenery. But there was little attempt to follow in the lighting the time of day of the action. Thus the first act, which takes place in broad daylight, was largely given with a somewhat darkened stage, as was the second act, which takes place at night. The third act was given with a lighted stage except at the close, when a large glow-light was used to show the figures of the principals, with the rest of the stage in almost complete darkness.

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The performance itself was unusually fine. The opera was given without the omission of a note and with the intermissions took almost exactly five hours to perform. The audience remained virtually intact to the close.

Marga Dannenberg as Isolde and Hans Grahl as Tristan made their débuts in the United States at these performances. Mme. Dannenberg showed a sensitive conception of the rôle, but there were times when her vocal equipment was not all that might have been desired. But in many places, such as the recognition of the new Tristan after drinking the love potion, her work was superb. Mr. Grahl is perhaps the best Tristan that has been heard in this country for years, not excepting Mr. Melchior. His voice is of splendid quality and the rendition of the great scene in the third act was superb. The intonation of neither was perfect in the love duet of the second act, although it is rarely indeed that this music is sung in perfect tune.

Emanuel List, the Marke, was in magnificent voice and made the most of the rôle, especially in the monologue of the second act. Others in the cast were Lyuba Sanderowna as Brangäne, Wilbur Evans as Melot, Julius Huehn as Kurvenal, Albert Mahler as the Shepherd, Eugene Loewenthal as the Steersman and John Dunbar as the Voice of a young Sailor All were adequate vocally, although Mme. Sanderowna and Mr. Huehn did not make the most of their rôles from the dramatic angle.

But the work of Mr. Reiner and of the orchestra was the high spot of the performance. Three rows of seats had been taken out of the parquet to accommodate the orchestra and virtually the entire personnel was used. Mr. Reiner had full control of orchestra, stage and principals at all times and gave a most sensitive and consistent interpretation of the magnificent score. At the beginning of the third act he received an ovation lasting several minutes, which he shared with the members of the orchestra.

It was probably the first time in the United States that such an orchestra has been available to project the glories of the super score. It requires a band of virtuosi to do justice to its difficulties and with the Philadelphia Orchestra at his command it was possible for Mr. Reiner to show the elaborate polyphonic structure of the score, to develop the orchestral color and to show in the greatest detail the symphonic development of the various motifs.

A new series of 10 popular concerts to be given on Sunday evenings as a part of the regular season of the Philadelphia Orchestra opened Oct. 21 in the Academy of Music under the direction of Fritz Reiner.

The concert began with Berlioz's overture, "The Roman Carnival," which was interpreted by Mr. Reiner with all the strength and life which the composition requires. He was equally at home in the delicate and atmospheric "Afternoon of a Faun. The orchestra played superbly in the Debussy work. The conductor again showed his versatility in his splendid reading of "Till Eulenspiegel."

The second part was given over to the "Walküre" excerpt. Considering that Mme. Dannenberg and Herr Grahl had sung Isolde and Tristan Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, both were in fine voice as Sieglinde and Siegmund. The enthusiasm at the close of the concert was unbounded.

'Within the Gates'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH passionate affirmation of his creative creed that the drama must be released from the pillory of naturalism and false realisms and sent dancing through the streets, Sean O'Casey has brought to the New York stage his play, "Within the Gates." It is in four scenes that mark the seasons of the year, and it is set in a London park in the shadow of a towering war memorial figure. George Bushar and John Tuerk are the producers at the National Theater.

Brave and beautiful writing has gone into this fierce and tender drama of rebellion. It is the work of a poet rejoicing in life and rejecting the philistines "whom life has passed by with the loud roar of her drumbeats." From the moment the curtain rises on the brightness of a spring landscape until the last curtain falls with winter harshly everywhere, the evening is, for all its faminar sounds and aspects, a shining adventure with a man singing.

* * *

The script which seemed tedious and even hackneyed in the reading springs to superb life in the direction of Melvyn Douglas, and incidental music by Milton Lusk and settings and costumes by James Reynolds, all serve its blending of power and fantasy.

Mr. O'Casey has given the persons of his play such allegorical labels as "The Dreamer," "The Bishop," "The Atheist," etc. The protagonist is "The Dreamer," symbol of the rising intelligence in man that will no longer venerate nor shelter the poverty-stricken in spirit. The arch-group villain is the Down-and-Outs, a dreary procession of all who are dead to courage, fortitude and the will to power, "who in thought, word and deed give nothing to life, and so are outcasts from life even as they live." In these drab strangers to new things he finds the true blight on the fair face of the earth, and they drift through the play like abandoned creatures, flowing in upon the scene at last to lay their dark touch upon the bright in heart, until "The Dreamer" swings upon them with the high challenge to the courageous and they fall away in ignominy.

* * *

The play is fashioned of the living force of the imagination and has the effect of embracing life itself in its rejoicing faith in life and wrath against stupidities. It is an allegory that is yet independent of the stiff figures of that form, for first and last it has the beauty and fire and poetry that are the play materials of the great men of the theater.

Mr. Bramwell Fletcher, who speaks the lines of "The Dreamer," captures the essence of a rôle that is designed in "a noble restlessness and discontent." Likewise Miss Lillian Gish is a joyous servitor to the O'Casey intent that she symbolize "those young women full of life and a fine energy, gracious and kind, to whom life fails to respond and who are determined to be wicked rather than virtuous out of conformity or fear." Mr. Moffat Johnston, Miss Kathryn Collier, Mrs. Barry Macollum, Mr. John Daly Murphy, Miss Mary Morris and Mr. Ralph Cullinan are others who help to convey the play's exultant purpose.

W. D.

Sculpture as Decoration

By Frank Rutter

London

A NOVEL and interesting use of sculpture for interior decoration will be seen when King George shortly opens the new building of the Royal Institute of British Architects in Portland Place, London. A conspicuous feature of the interior will be the spacious Great Hall with its carved decorations by Bainbridge Copnall. Here, on the great piers between the windows Mr. Copnall has executed incised designs on the pinkish-gray stone.

These designs are intended to typify periods in the history of architecture and decoration the world over. There are panels which express the architecture of the past in Assyria, China, India and Persia, panels which represent French, Flemish and Dutch Gothic and the German as well as the Latin Renaissance, panels which illustrate English architecture from Saxon times to the Regency, and panels which commemorate the high achievements of the present day.

Among these last is one dedicated to American architects, while another "Modern Pier" shows such figures as Morris Webb, Gray Wornum and Osberg, the famous architect of the Town Hall, Stockholm. The sculptor has kept these low reliefs wonderfully simple, and while they are eminently expressive, at the same time their subtlety of arrangement makes them essentially decorative.

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In addition to these vertical panels, which constitute the main decoration of the Great Hall, the ceiling is also embellished with a number of sculptured panels.

It is not only the interior of the Great Hall that Mr. Copnall has enriched with his decorative sculpture; he has also executed some delicate and refined incised designs for the floors of reception rooms, and he is responsible for the heroic side-figures, nine feet high, on the exterior. One of these represents Sir Christopher Wren, another the Serbian sculptor Mestrovic, while others are intended to depict those expert workmen, unknown to fame, without whose help no great architecture could exist.

Nor is it only as a sculptor that Bainbridge Copnall has taken part in the decoration of this great new building in Portland Place. He has also designed the huge painted curtain, which is to hang in the Council Chamber, and in this pictorial symposium of architecture through the ages, executed in oil colors, he has returned to the medium in which he had his first art success.

For Mr. Copnall began as a painter. Born in Cape Town, at the age of 5 he was brought to England by his father. Here he was encouraged to take up painting by his uncle, F. T. Copnall, the Liverpool portrait painter, and in his early twenties young Bainbridge won some success with portraits, among his sitters being Sir Charles and Lady Hobhouse. But his prospects in this direction were sadly marred by the financial conditions following the world crisis of 1929, and for some years he had a hard struggle to make a living. Then one day in London he saw Eric Kennington working on the Battersea War Memorial, and he conceived a desire to work in the round.

* * *

His first attempt at carving was disastrous, for he split in half the stone he had so diligently saved money to buy. He was in despair. Then P. H. Padwick, the landscape painter, generously came to his assistance and offered to present him with a Portland stone of any size he wanted. Copnall promptly ordered a four-ton block; but his troubles were not yet over. When the steam lorry delivered this immense block, he forgot to prepare a firm base for it. The stone sunk deep into the soft ground of the artist's garden; but undiscouraged, Copnall set to work to dig it out, and from this he eventually made his great carving entitled "Evolution." Reproduced in the Architectural Journal, this bold and original work laid the foundation of the artist's reputation as a sculptor.

Though still little known to the general public, the high distinction and fine architectural quality of his sculpture soon made the name of Bainbridge Copnall respected among his fellow craftsmen and architects. All the same, it was a high honor for so young an artist to be intrusted with the interior and exterior sculpture for the new building of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Since he received this important commission a year ago, Bainbridge Copnall has devoted all his time, his skill and his indefatigable energy to the pursuance of this great labor. His task is now nearly accomplished, and all who have seen his work are confident that when the new building in Portland Place has been officially opened, it will generally be recognized that Bainbridge Copnall has made history in his association of sculpture with interior decoration.

Mr. Klemperer and the Near-New

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

AS SPONSOR of the new at this season's Philharmonic - Symphony concerts, Otto Klemperer has cautiously thrown much of his favor to the realm of the merely near-new. His program of Oct. 18, for instance, offered as its chief novel feature Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms," which had been made known to New York at a concert of the visiting Boston Symphony as long ago as March 5, 1931. Consequently last week's performance was only a "first time by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society."

The other novelty, to be sure, was a first time anywhere. Still, its new element was only the orchestral transcription made this August by Leo Weiner of Budapest, for the transcribed matter was nothing of more recent date than the A major Rondo for piano, four-hands, that Schubert composed in 1828. The rondo, with its momentary resemblance to that "Chorale St. Antoni" of Haydn's which Brahms used as theme for a famous set of variations, is exceedingly melodious, and even if in the orchestral version it sounded somewhat long-drawn-out, nobody could deny the appositeness of the instrumentation or the agreeableness of the substance. However, only in the most restricted sense could the piece be termed "new."

On the other hand, the "Symphony of Psalms" still is new, despite its four years of public currency. This work, one recalls, was among those written expressly for the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to which body it is dedicated. The world première took place at Brussels, the Brussels Philharmonic being the orchestra, on Dec. 13, 1930, six years before the Boston première. But, for all this respectable record of years, repetition has not yet dulled the luster of newness, and to one listener, furthermore, the rehearing has seemed proof positive that the "symphony" is the most important and valuable of Stravinsky's compositions since the "Sacre du Printemps" of more than 21 years ago.

Perhaps the work would already be more familiar to American audiences if it were not for the difficulty of performance. For the "symphony," which of course is no symphony in the nineteenth-century sense, requires not only an orchestra, but a chorus to sing the Psalmist's words, and neither the orchestral nor the choral part is easy of execution. Quite the contrary, in fact. But, difficulties or not, it is an eminently impressive composition—by no means to be dismissed as one more experiment by a masterly technician with nothing further to say.

* * *

Stravinsky chose to set the sonorous text of the Latin Vulgate of what we know in the closer King James Version as verses 12 and 13 of Psalm 39, for the first movement, and verses 1, 2 and 3 of Psalm 40, for the second movement. For the finale he set the whole of the jubilant last Psalm, which in both translations is numbered 150. From the orchestra for his psalmody Stravinsky excluded violins, violas and clarinets, thus obtaining a peculiarly somber hue.

There is a primitive austerity of feeling and expression in the settings of both the impassioned supplication of Psalm 39 and the glad affirmation of Psalm 40 which in the opinion of the writer is profoundly impressive, and the rejoicing of the concluding psalm of praise is marked by a restraint which makes it all the more poignant and intense. Nor has Stravinsky ever achieved a more ingratiating beauty of sheer sound than in the last pages of this psalm.

The performance, magnificent in all respects, was planned on a somewhat larger and more emphatic scale in Psalm 150 than had been the case when Dr. Koussevitzky directed the work here. Mr. Klemperer departed far enough from the distinctly intimate reading of the Russian batonist to impart an heroic tinge to his interpretation, though without ever overstepping the bounds of the Stravinskyian restraint. The admirable chorus both in 1931 and last week was that of the local Schola Cantorum.

As though to show the world how some music by Stravinsky has established itself as definitely popular, Mr. Klemperer elected to end his program with the well-beloved "Fire-Bird" Suite of 1910, placed immediately after the "Symphony of Psalms." The program's one remaining number was a far cry from all of this, being Haydn's E flat Symphony "with the Kettle Drum Roll," for which the orchestra was duly reduced in numbers. But though Mr. Klemperer read the delightful product of the eighteenth century with sympathy, care, spirit and a fine sense of style, the actual execution, especially as regards the wood-wind choir, left something to be desired.

* * *

The wavering fortunes of "popular" opera at the Hippodrome have at any rate provided something to remember in the "guest" appearance (Oct. 17) of Sigrid Onegin as Delilah in Saint-Saëns "Samson et Delila." Frequently as the distinguished contralto has been heard here in concert, her only previous operatic appearances in New York had occurred nearly a dozen years ago.

Mme. Onegin's voice, with its extraordinary range, power, flexibility and beauty of tone, was in the best of condition, and her singing was eminently satisfactory in its breadth, its expressiveness and its mastery of style. Nor should one forget this singer's excellent French diction. If her acting had only recognized the virtue of repose, she would have been quite the ideal Delilah for Saint-Saëns's opera. She had able collaborators, too, in Pasquale Ferrara, an exceptionally effective Samson; Joseph Royer, a striking High Priest, and Chase Baromeo, a suave-voiced Old Hebrew. But of Dr. Lert's "modern" staging in what has aptly been denominated the drapery-and-packing-box style one speaks with less assurance.

Brucknerian Gains

By L. A. Sloper

WHEN a composer requires as much advertising as Anton Bruckner has had, the American public feels, not unreasonably, that there must be something wanting in his music. So in spite of the esteem in which Bruckner is held in Central Europe, there has been a good deal of sales resistance to his music in America. Are the gains recently recorded the result of the labors of the Bruckner societies? Partly, perhaps.

Since Dr. Serge Koussevitzky became conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra he has placed on its programs the Fourth and the Eighth Symphonies of Bruckner. He once proposed the Ninth, but withdrew it. At the head of the list of compositions for the third pair of Symphony Hall concerts of the season (Oct. 26-27) stood Bruckner's Seventh, in E major, unheard in Boston since the legendary days of Dr. Muck. On the same day it was announced at Symphony Hall that Dr. Koussevitzky had just received the medal of the Buckner Society of America, for his services to the cause.

We have suggested in the past that it would be easier to appreciate the music of Bruckner if it were presented with less autobiographical and philosophical fuss. In the case of the Seventh, appreciation surely is only hindered by the foolish debate over whether the Adagio was composed as a dirge in anticipation of Wagner's passing. To begin with, the Adagio is not, for the most part, particularly dirge-like; and it is not necessary to invent legends to make the Wagnerian influence on Bruckner evident.

At all events, the performance of Bruckner's Symphony in E major brought the first really spontaneous applause of the season from the Friday afternoon audience at Symphony Hall. And not solely; let us believe, because of the sonorous peroration. For there was much to give pleasure in the performance of the first two movements, which contain the finest pages of the score. They are marked by worthy material, imaginative development, a firm construction, rich and colorful harmonies and a superb sonority. There are some dull moments, as always in Bruckner; but the total impression of these movements stirs admiration.

The Scherzo and the Finale are less impressive. But you can't always have the pure metal, as we had been reminded a week before by the latter part of the "Eroica." And if Wagner could write the Ride of the Valkyries, why should not Bruckner be permitted the Scherzo and the Finale of this symphony, with their heavy-footed gayety?

It should be recognized, though, that the Friends of Bruckner owe a heavy debt of thanks to conductor and orchestra for their presentation, which was remarkable for its beauty of tone and for its exquisitely subtle expressiveness. For once an Adagio was taken at a just pace, and although there were instances of uneven attacks after rests (due to the vagueness of the beat) such imperfections were outweighed by the grandeur of the conductor's conception and the flexibility of the orchestra's realization of the score.

For contrast, Dr. Koussevitzky concluded his program with Ravel's charming "Mother Goose" Suite and (of all things) Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice.

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Youth Called Upon To Support Cause Of World Peace

English-Speaking Union Hears Fair Deal Urged in Return

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A call to the youth of this country to take its place in forwarding international friendship and peace is the keynote of the policy of the English-Speaking Union of the United States for the coming year.

Formulated at the annual meeting of the national council of the organization yesterday, the policy was crystallized in addresses by speakers at the dinner last night which followed the sessions. Each of the three speakers on the program discussed the importance of the part which youth of today must take in the work of the world and the responsibility of their elders to give them the opportunities they need.

The addresses closed with a challenge from Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General in New York, to modern society to "give youth a fair deal."

"I am very fond of youth and immensely impressed with the eagerness and intelligent curiosity of the young men and women of today," Sir Gerald said, "and I am perfectly certain that if someone stood on a chair in the middle of the world and asked whether youth would like to help in forwarding international friendship and coöperation, the answer would be a loud 'yes.'"

Thinks Youth Lacks Square Deal

"But I do not think that youth is being given a square deal.

"For some months after making a short speech last year on courage, I have had young men and women who heard it come up to me to say that they do want courage these days more than anything else—courage, I suppose, to keep their world on a fairly even keel till we aged, bearded mariners find a convenient shelf.

"Of course youth wants to help. But it is just a toss up today whether youth is going to be allured again by the Broadway-light glamour and glory and adventure of war, or whether youth would like, at least as an experiment, to see what genuine peace and understanding may be.

"America has taken a prominent, a great, part in history in advocating law and arbitration for the settlement of disputes; Great Britain has an equally fine record, and before now, our two countries have practiced what they preached by having recourse as in the Alabama award for instance, to a judicial tribunal rather than to the arbitrament of war.

Peace Owed to Youth

"Can we not give a further lead to the world today, to the youth of the world and give it soon before some tidal wave of nationalistic hysteria sucks civilization and humanity into a swirl from which there is no escape?

"Give youth a square deal."

The United States and Great Britain must enlist their young men and women in the cause of peace, instead of lining them up in support of a mere nationalism which is largely a preparedness for war, motivated by fear, Dr. G. P. T. Sargent, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, declared.

Mr. James Frederick Green, president of the Intercollegiate Council for International Coöperation, declared that few things would benefit international relations more than an increasingly close coöperation between groups of students and other young people in the various parts of the English-speaking world.

Interest Grows in World Affairs

"American students as a whole are manifesting far greater interest in both national and international affairs each year," he declared. "While only a small minority are sufficiently advanced to have strong opinions on political and economic questions, there is slowly arising a sense of responsibility for public issues which is essential to the continuation of our democratic system of government."

A message of the Prince of Wales, who is president of the English-speaking Union of the British Empire, urging that English-speaking peoples maintain a sympathetic understanding of each other's problems was read.

"The endeavor of the youth of the English-speaking democracies should be directed to promoting not only their mutual interests but also international understandings as the first step toward that economic recovery on which the maintenance of peace and liberty throughout the world will depend," the message said.

Alexandra College, Almost Forgotten, Served the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, S. C.—Mystery shrouds the early days of old Alexandra College, located at Pinckneyville, the county seat of Union County, and little is known of its history until 1803 when it enjoyed the distinction of being the only institution of higher learning in the State. The South Carolina General Assembly granted a charter for the establishment of the college Dec. 1, 1797, and authorized the trustees to issue diplomas at commencements and later to receive escheated property in three counties to the values of $9000.

For approximately 20 years thereafter Alexandra College provided the youth of the State with its sole medium for acquiring an adequate education, and its roster of distinguished graduates attests how well the faculty acquitted themselves with the task intrusted to them.

Founded by the Rev. Joseph Alexander, who taught a grammar school for many years near Pinckneyville, and was named first among the trustees of the institution, historic old Alexandra experienced a comparatively short but brilliant existence before it was brushed aside by the relentless march of progress.

Violation of Purposes Of Constitution Charged

Florida Federal Judge Declares That Congress Has Abdicated Its Functions and Delegated Duties to Commissions, Boards and Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Federal Judge Alexander Akerman of this city, who was the first to rule that the NRA is unconstitutional, said in an address before the Bar Association of St. Petersburg that bureaucracy and departures from the intended purposes of the Constitution by both houses of the Congress were an apparent overthrow of the Government.

Judge Akerman said in part:

"I admire the fire and even the conceit of youth, but I am not willing to admit that a few young college professors know all of the science of government or economics; nor am I willing, at their suggestion, to scrap the Constitution and destroy the whole foundation of American Government.

"If there was anything settled by the Dartmouth College case, it was that the grant of a charter by a State was a contract with the incorporators, the obligations of which could not be impaired by the State.

Supreme Court Findings

"The State of Massachusetts granted a charter to a brewing company . . . the Legislature enacted a statute which materially abridged the rights granted by the charter . . . and the Supreme Court held that under the police powers of the State the statute was valid.

"The State of Mississippi granted a charter authorizing a company to maintain and operate a lottery for a term of years and providing for a division of the profits between the company and the State . . . The Legislature enacted a statute making it criminal to maintain or operate a lottery . . . and the Supreme Court held the statute valid under the police powers of the State.

". . . The State of Illinois granted a charter to a company authorizing it to convert the refuse from the Chicago packing plants into fertilizer provided it erected its plant south of a certain line in Cook County, . . . and later the Supreme Court held that the State under its police power . . . had the power to abate the nuisance.

"What has become of the doctrine of the Dartmouth College case? Now the State is permitted under the police power theory to repudiate its solemn contract. . . .

"We will turn to some legislative precedents, and I want you to keep in mind our three separate branches of government, the legislative, executive and judicial. By the Constitution Congress is given the power to regulate commerce among the several states. For 98 years after the Constitution became effective, this power lay dormant. In 1887 Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission and gave it a strange mixture of legislative, executive and judicial powers. It makes its own laws, uses its own detectives to discover violations, returns its indictments, sits as judges and jury to try the cases, and unless restrained by a three-judge court, enforces its judgments.

Father of Commissions

"This was the father of commissions and, so far as I am aware, the beginning of the practice of delegation of legislative and judicial powers to boards, commissions and executive officers.

"I was never very good at solving puzzles and can't begin to tell you what all these capital letters in the newspapers stand for, but I do know that everything except the air we breathe is more or less under the control of some board or officer at Washington. I do know that the Acting Secretary of Agriculture has assumed to enter a judgment against a Florida corporation for damages for breach of contract. I do know that men armed with shotguns and claiming to act under authority from Washington have refused to let truckers of Florida fruit pass the state line. I do know that snoopers from Washington have been in the hotel where I live, secretly interviewing the bell-boys and chambermaids as to their wages and hours of work. I do know that Washington has attempted to say what I shall pay to have my suit pressed or my face shaved. And I do know that yesterday in the grand jury room in the government building at Tampa a commission opened a session to hear evidence and determine who owns the Tampa Times. I fully appreciate the power of the press, and I consider the Tampa Times a well-edited and influential newspaper, but I do not think it will affect the National Government one iota whether this newspaper is owned by the Tampa Electric Company, Peter O. Knight or D. B. McKay." (The Federal Trade Commission held a hearing to determine if any utility was financially interested in the Times. Peter O. Knight is president of the Tampa Electric Company. D. B. McKay has owned the Times for 42 years.)

"I am alarmed at the reckless expenditure of national credit, not money, for most of it is borrowed and the national debt is increasing at a staggering rate, but I will leave that to the financiers to discuss. I care nothing for material wealth. If half the wealth of the country were destroyed overnight, the remainder would amount to more than was in existence when I started out for myself.

"What I am really concerned about is the apparent overthrow of our form of government contemplated by the Constitution. Both houses of Congress have for all practical purposes abdicated their constitutional functions and delegated a vast portion of the duties of the legislative branch of the Government to commissions, boards and executives. The legislative branch of the national Government having abdicated there is now a steady effort to so intimidate the courts that the judges will permit the executive branch of the Government to usurp their judicial functions.

"I am sure I will not be accused of partisan political propaganda if I conclude by quoting from three distinguished Democratic Presidents:

"Thomas Jefferson said that a country is the best governed which is governed the least.

"Grover Cleveland said in a message vetoing a bill appropriating money for the relief of drought sufferers in Texas:

"'I find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner related to the public service or benefit. A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the government, the government should not support the people. The friendliness and charity of our countrymen can always be depended upon to relieve their fellow citizens in misfortune. . . . Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectations of paternal care on the part of the government and weakens the sturdiness of our national character, while it prevents the indulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthens the bonds of a common brotherhood.'

"Woodrow Wilson said in his New Freedom: 'I do not want to live under a philanthropy. I do not want to be taken care of by the Government either directly or by any instruments through which the Government is acting. I want only to have right and justice prevail so far as I am concerned. Give me right and justice and I will undertake to take care of myself . . . I will not live under trustees if I can help it . . . I do not care how wise, how patriotic the trustees may be. I have never heard of any group of men in whose hands I am willing to lodge the liberties of America in trust.'"

Women to Press Nationality Issue In Next Assembly

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The Montevideo Convention, which provides for the elimination of all distinctions based on sex in regard to nationality, is scheduled for discussion before the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935.

This convention—accepted by all the American Republics in December, 1933—has already been ratified by the United States and by Chile, and, since it is open for the adherence of all nations, it was half expected that time for its discussion might be found during the sessions of the Assembly this year.

Under the guidance of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality, women from all over the world assembled here during the Assembly meeting last September for the purpose of promoting such a discussion. Moreover, the official delegates of 15 countries, in a joint letter, made a request for it to the president. Their joint efforts resulted, not precisely as they had hoped, but yet in the arrival at a definite understanding that in 1935 the matter will receive the fullest consideration.

This will be the fifth successive occasion that women have placed their views in regard to nationality before the Assembly of the League. Their reason for such persistence arises out of the drafting, at the Hague in 1930, of a Nationality Convention which, while admittedly easing certain hardships suffered by married women in being dependent upon their husbands for nationality rights, yet threatened to perpetuate in the first code of international law and legal inequalities between men and women which, for many years, they had striven to eradicate from national laws.

In September, 1931, 1932, and 1933, women pressed for an alternative to the Hague Convention, but without success. Then, in December, 1933, the Montevideo Equal Nationality Treaty was accepted by the entire Western Hemisphere, with the exception of Canada, and since Article I of that treaty provides that "there will be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality" in the legislation and practice of those countries which ratify it, the aim of women now is to substitute it for the Hague Convention of 1930 and so settle a controversy which, they affirm, is costing time and money which could with benefit be applied to other matters.

Radio's Profit Motive Faces Stiff Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

time to "non-commercial educational" programs. Dr. Morgan quoted an elaborately prepared brochure of the Columbia Broadcasting Company declaring that it was on the air 16 hours a day, "and that 70 per cent of its broadcasting is non-commercial."

To refute this, Dr. Morgan quoted comment from the theatrical magazine, Variety, of July 17, telling what time for the coming autumn and winter Columbia had sold up to that date. It stated that for the all-important hours of 8 to 10:30 every moment had been sold for six evenings a week, and that Columbia's listeners were to hear programs sponsored by concerns selling laxatives, shaving creams, cigarettes, soap, automobiles, radio sets, cigars, milk, magazines, soup and the like.

"It looks like a busy, educational winter," was the comment that Dr. Morgan quoted, as to this typical program.

Dr. Morgan said at one point:

"If there is any crime that radio is guilty of that is worse than another it is the deliberate effort of certain broadcasters to go over the heads of parents and build up in the children tastes and demands which those thoughtful parents would not wish them to have.

"If you have a radio set today you cannot control what your children will hear."

Agreement Sought On Unemployment Insurance Plans

Measure Certain to Come Before Congress, Says Security Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A program for unemployment insurance on a national basis will be among the important legislative measures which President Roosevelt will ask Congress to pass during the next few months, according to Mr. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the President's Committee on Economic Security.

Speaking at the second metropolitan conference on employment and guidance procedure here last night, Mr. Witte declared that a campaign of information and education for "a philosophy" of unemployment insurance must be carried on during the fall and winter so that when the legislation is introduced in Congress its proponents will not divide on the merits of respective plans.

"We must not be so much concerned with pushing the Ohio plan as against the Wisconsin plan for unemployment insurance," he said. "We must concentrate on urging a viewpoint and championing a philosophy so that public opinion will be united in behalf of the cause."

Private Employment Best

Discussing the problem of caring for the 20 per cent of the population that is unemployed, Mr. Witte declared that the best hope for solving the problem lay in private employment.

Prof. William M. Leiserson, a member of the National Mediation Board and also of the President's Committee on Economic Security, urged that state action on unemployment insurance be taken promptly.

"It would be a mistake for the individual states to wait for federal legislation, as the plans for federal laws are making headway, but everything that can be done meanwhile by the states independently must be done quickly," he said.

Valuable as Safeguard

The speakers emphasized that unemployment insurance has many limitations and is valuable chiefly as a safeguard to persons already employed.

As a means of spreading available work, Dr. Harold F. Clark, of Teachers College, Columbia University, urged immediate establishment of occupational councils, comprised of delegates from all occupations, either on a national or a community basis.

A committee of technicians would advise the council regarding the industries to be developed, originated or eliminated, so as to avoid the waste involved in training too many workers for some branches of industry and to give publicity to new avenues of employment that would be opened, he said.

Fear Found Working Both Ways on 'Deal' By Hardware Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26—Fear is responsible for the continuation of the economic depression, and this fear is now applying its own antidote, in the opinion of A. P. VanSchaick of Bridgeport, Conn., president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association.

"Widespread apprehension bids fair to terminate many of the causes of the depression and to give pause to the development of dubious doctrines," Mr. VanSchaick told the concluding session of the sixty-ninth semi-annual meeting of his organization here late yesterday. Meanwhile, he held, substantial business improvement, "considerable, general and sustained," was just ahead.

"Conditions the world over made changes inevitable in social, economic and industrial relations," he continued. "Some of these ventures have not turned out well. The apparent disinclination of the Government until recently to face the facts has weakened business confidence, retarded improvement and resulted in general demand that recovery be no longer subordinated to permanent social reform. Government now shows recognition of these conditions."

Chief among the national recovery administration policies for which Mr. VanSchaick saw hope of revision was "the fundamental fallacy of the entire New Deal, the theory that excess of production is the basic cause of the nation's ills."

He concluded that while there is no immediate expectation of a business boom, there was likelihood of rapidly expanding volume and approximate return to normal conditions before long.

Springlike Weather and Ample Rains Bring Smiles to Drought Area Farmers

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27 (AP)—Spring came again this fall—and the farmer is smiling.

It isn't an ear-splitting smile. No one could forget the disastrous drought of 1934 that soon.

But the rains that everyone looked for and nobody saw at last have appeared. Even more welcome has been the mild spring-like weather. Here's some good news:

Garden and trucking crops in Wisconsin are almost normal instead of 25 to 40 per cent short as had been feared generally. September showers and mild temperatures did that.

Fall-bearing strawberries moved in unusual volume from the Minnesota fields into the markets. W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, reported that truck gardeners also have made considerable money.

Southern Iowa, where the drought damage was staggering, now is yielding more vegetables for domestic and commercial consumption than at any time this season.

Carlot shipments of garden products may be made from the Galveston (Texas) area for the first time in many years. Winter garden and truck plantings have been heavy.

If the fine weather continues for 10 more days, says K. D. Blood, federal crop statistician at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma producers of grain and forage sorghums will have cause for elation.

The fall growing season in Kansas has been one to three weeks longer than the average already and the eastern two-thirds—J. O. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture speaking—"looks like a paradise."

A. E. Anderson, Nebraska crops statistician, reports that conditions in the southern half of that state are favorable to late gardens. A killing frost struck the northern half.

O. F. Nichols, Missouri farmer, has a second crop of oats that is waist high—he never saw the like before in more than 20 years—and the Ozark hill country has bigger crops than normal years bring.

Huge Lens Supports Theory That Universe Is Expanding

Study of Nebula Is Reported to Indicate That Its Velocity Increases With Distance, Which Is Contention of Expansionists

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—Dr. Milton Humason, the astronomer, has brought nebulæ observations he has made with the giant 100-inch Mt. Wilson telescope to the support of theorists who believe the material universe is expanding.

Theorists are divided into three groups, who hold generally, first, that the universe is static or unchanging; second, that it is expanding, and at an explosive rate in the outer reaches of space; third, that it first expands and then contracts.

Others have speculated with the second and third theories, awaiting the Mt. Wilson observations to see whether a more distant nebula might not show a slowing velocity—evidence which would support the expanding and contracting theory.

Two years ago Humason found two nebulæ, great star systems like the milky way system, traveling at a rate of 15,000 miles a second. Now he has measured one in the Boötes constellation, 200,000,000 light years from the earth, with an apparent velocity of 24,400 miles a second.

The nebula was the brightest of a cluster discovered by Dr. Edwin Hubble, noted authority on these "island universes," who has pointed out that the apparent velocity of the nebulæ increased directly with their distance.

"This relationship," said an observatory announcement, "has given rise to various theories by De Sitter, Einstein, La Maitre and others, which attempt to explain the observed velocities on the basis of an 'expanding universe.'

"The measure by Humason agrees well with the velocity predicted by theory and extends the known correlation of velocity and distance over a volume of space four times as great as has been explored heretofore."

The increased velocity is based on what is termed the "red shift," a shift in the lines toward the red side of the spectrum of a nebula. This interpretation is accepted generally.

Illinois Farmers Make Good Profit With Oil and Gas

In Bad Business Year They Earn $500,000 in Coöperative Dividends

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Illinois farmers who went into the gasoline and oil business to cut their purchasing costs have come out smiling.

In a year when general business wasn't so good, their $6,000,000 sideline, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, paid out about $500,000 in patronage dividends to members.

"Who said farmers couldn't run a business?" the country-trained managers of this company ask with a chuckle of satisfaction as they point to their annual report made this month to the 65,000 farmer members of the company. The eight-year-old concern hasn't done at all badly, they think.

Here are some of the figures its managers produce to show that farmers can run a business effectively when they put their heads together: $2,200,000 paid to members in patronage dividends in the eight years; $969,354 surplus at the close of the last fiscal year; nearly 50,000,000 gallons of petroleum products handled in the last year in 58 counties with 150 bulk oil storage stations and over 400 oil trucks.

The Illinois company is said here to be the largest among those organized by farmers in many states during the last decade to buy petroleum products. The object of all of them is to reduce distribution costs for the farmers.

The man who directs the Illinois company is a former county agent, an agricultural college graduate. The Illinois Agricultural Association bore the burden of organizing the company. The object was not primarily to set the farmers up in business, but to enable them to shorten the gap between the prices they got for their products and the prices they had to pay for commodities.

In many other states, farmers are proving successful in managing petroleum purchasing companies. Ninety-three coöperative purchasing units in 18 Midwest states, reporting in the October bulletin of the Farm Credit Administration, were found to be doing a volume of business totaling $11,708,360 a year. A group of 139 reporting showed the payment of patronage dividends amounting to $868,446, above reserves, surpluses and dividends on capital. Illinois is said here to top the list with retail sales of $6,050,000 last year, and patronage dividends of $523,179. Indiana is second.

Ohio Judge Considers Move to Free Bankers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—After he had been told that Joseph R. Nutt and Wilbur M. Baldwin, former bankers, violated no federal banking law, Federal Judge Paul Jones Thursday took under advisement a motion to free both men by directed verdict.

Mr. Nutt, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Baldwin are on trial on charges of making false entries and reports of the Union Trust Company's condition in 1931 in connection with sale and resale of $10,000,000 in government bonds. Both men were officers of the bank. Counsel said there was nothing wrong about the bond transaction.

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MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7532
BISCAYNE STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 2-9563

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

Printing is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Lloyd Printing Co.
Telephone 2-4743
Est. 1914

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

MIAMI BEACH Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 51493
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

LOUIS' GRILL
Serving his usual famous $1.00 dinner
From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
29th St. at Collins Ave., Miami Beach
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Delicious Home Cooked Food
The New England Inn
12th Street and Washington Avenue
(North side of City Hall)
Breakfast 20c to 50c—Lunch 40c to 65c
Dinner 55c to $1.00

ORLANDO

Alteration Relining Remodeling
"Florida Maid" Dress Shop
MRS. C. M. SCHONTZ
DRE$SMAKING
Best Workmanship Reasonable Prices
357 N. ORANGE AVENUE

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Sears
ROEBUCK & CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

JEFFERSON COURT BLDG.
The Louise Shop
CREATIVE MILLINERS
114 N. Orange, Orlando, Fla.

STARR'S MARKET
(CASH STORE)
Quality Groceries and Meats
Monarch Foods
PHONE 5841 819 PALMER ST.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Paint — Roofings
PHONE 3112
Mills & Nebraska
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
Theodore Markwalter
Real Estate—Rentals—INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SERVICE
ATLAS TIRES AND BATTERIES
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
COR. MAIN AND OSPREY Tel. 7181

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA, FORT MYERS, BRADENTON
602 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

ROOS BAKERY
We Cater to Taste
Retail Only
625 NINTH STREET NORTH

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First with FALL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

HOME
ECONOMY · QUALITY · SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Princess Boot Shop
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

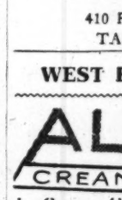
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SOUTHERN • DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

LUX for Silks and woolens, Dish washing, Family washing, Shampooing, Floors and walls, Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY



Ponce de Leon Beauty Shoppe
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
WE TRY TO PLEASE

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY May's DYEING
DRY CLEANING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Lew Adler
invites you to an early inspection of the new Fall styles
LEW ADLER
113 PEACHTREE

MACON

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
3rd and Mulberry Streets Phone 4116

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE
ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Tillman's Grocerterias
No. 1—900 E. Trade Street
No. 2—500 N. Tryon Street
Sells the Best for Less

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
NRA
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Show
537-545 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In Oberland, new chalet with every comfort; 14 rooms; suitable for pension; 25 beds. Offers to Publicitas, Berne, Switzerland.

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English; visits clients afternoon; moderate terms. Madame MILON, 1 rue Pergolèze, 160.

POST WANTED

YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION IN SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 5 years experience as English correspondent in Dutch insurance office; sound knowledge of Dutch. Letters Box M-2835, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

ROTTERDAM, Holland—For rent, Te Huur, Ongem. Voor — Tusschen — en Achterkamer voor 3 pers. Gebr. Keuken. Vry Bovenhuis, f 32. p. m. Br. Roderyschestr. 28A.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8. CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS

Ask for Folder with Customers' Testimonials

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN (Continued)

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

HATS for LADIES
VALBORG ROCATIS
WORSAAESVEJ 13 ST.
Moderate Prices

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
4 REDDAGE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
66 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

Mrs. Cl. Issatchenko's School of Plastic Ballet
based on natural laws of movement
All styles, Rhythm, Expression, Harmony. Summer Courses.
Paris, 88 rue Lecourbe. Tel. Suffren 12-06

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallé 56 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim., billigst. 30 Jährr. Bestehen.
Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Stationery and Bookshop
TSCHAGGELAR

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG - LÜDGEN
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatsen: v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930. Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Perfumery-Orchidee
Bygdö Alle 66
(Dagmar Olsen)
Telephone 47421
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

W. B. SAMSON'S
Pastry reduced to 15 öre.
Telephone 41830 *Deliveries*

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

TOKIO ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY Japanese and Chinese Silks

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

Large Assortment in
Wool and Silk Materials
(Pure and Artificial Silk)
Cotton Materials, Tobralco
AU BON MARCHE S. A.
SPITALGASSE 3-7

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 26 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MERCURE
The Shop of Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
SPECIALITE DE FROMAGE AND CHARCUTERIE
R. PASSY
Tel. 43.094
13 Rue de Rive

MAISON ARTARIA
OPTICAL GOODS
Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 Place du Rhône 1

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

COOKING and HEATING BY GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

ED. MARTIN BIJOUTIER
8 Avenue Luserna
Bijoux en tous genres.
Réparations, transformations.
Se rend à domicile. Tel. 28.745
(Jeweller)

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
26 Rue du Carouge Tel. 42.046

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

E B A MAISON SPECIALISEE pour ROBES and ENSEMBLES JERSEY
Modèles de Paris and Vienna
4 Rue Michel Chauvet

MLLE. H. SCHNYDER
Chocolats Fins
Spécialités
11 PLACE DU MOLARD

Mercerie—Bonneterie
MME. J. BLAESI-HORNUNG
3 Rue du Conseil Général
LAINES CORSETS

LA GRANDE BOUCHERIE DU MOLARD
ne vend que de la marchandise de toute première qualité. Tel. 47.385
(BUTCHER)

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 21.011

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

HAUTE MODE
Suzy et Marguerite
GEORGETTE 8. Telephone 22.231

SPECIAL FURRIER
St. Pierre 2
Latest Models
Repairing—Also made to order.
A Biro

NEUCHATEL

Boulangerie - Patisserie
Baker Confectioner
OTTO WEBER
FAUBOURG DE L'HÔPITAL
Tailleules—Tresses—Tourtes

Stationery and Bookshop
PAPETERIE — LIBRAIRIE
DELACHAUX & NIESTLE S. A.
Rue de l'Hôpital

CONFISERIE — PATISSERIE
CHARLES HANNI
Rue de l'Hôpital
TEA-ROOM PATES TOURTES
Speciality: Bonbons, Chocolat

ED. GERSTER
Place du Marché, à côté du Sans Rival
VEGETABLE SEEDS
DUTCH BULBS

ST. GALLEN

CONFISERIE H. BECK
Engelgasse 8. Tel. 2464
PRALINÉS, CAKES.

ZURICH

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

Chemiserie G. Werren
Zürich 7
Plattenstrasse 50 Tel. 44.543
wird sich freuen Sie bedienen zu dürfen. Herren und Damenwäsche, Socken, Cravatten (Underwear).

Modes Lydia
Zürich Fraumünsterstrasse 4 Tel. 27.562
New Model Hats from Paris and of own Creation.

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

EUG. W. BRODBECK, Ing.
Elektr. Anlagen für Licht, Wärme, Kraft.
TELEPHON
Mühlebachstrasse 15, Zürich
(Electric Installations of Light, Heat and Power)

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX
Carl Meier, Werkstätte für Qualitätsmöbel
Zürich, Engelstrasse 7/9 - Telefon 51.532

(Furniture)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
have the
SMARTEST FASHION FABRICS
Ever Seen in South Africa
Call in and see them at any of the following Branches:
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN.
Also trading as
BLINMANS, Johannesburg.
Meet your friends in
CLEGHORNS CAFE

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Shorthand Typewriting Duplicating
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone 2-3033

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

DIAMONDS

We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORE (PROP.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Bon Ami Cleaning Powder

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen
18-87 GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

FISH . . POULTRY . . GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
(Next Advertiser Office)
ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality:—Tennis Rackets
Phone 588 83 FIELD STREET

"TALANA" *Florist*
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality.
Kirchhoff's Seeds for Sale.
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

JOHANNESBURG

Factory Distributors for
KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigerators
and
FORREST MODEL ELECTRIC STOVES
IRONS, KETTLES, HEATERS, ETC.
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

O. K. BAZAARS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
also
"JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church. Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

TURNER'S GARAGE
Specialising in
New and Second Hand Cars
Oil-Petrol
54 Cavendish Rd., Bellevue

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

DENIS WEDDERBURN
Golf and Tennis Specialist
A very large variety to choose from. Golf tuition from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
20 HARRISON ST. Phone 33-6426

CECIL BAUMANN & Co. (PTY.) LTD.
Land, Estate, Financial and General Agents
All Classes of Insurance
1 Green's Bldgs., 86 Commissioner St.
P. O. Box 2757

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. Smith & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street
Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add. Smithbat

BOOT REPAIRS
Best Materials
Personal Supervision
HINDS, 54 ELOFF ST.

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2348 Jeppestown

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Moss)
27 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch of
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7482/4

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

GOODRICH TYRES

are known the world over for their supremacy
Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the UNION. Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.

Brenners' Garage
89-91 RISSIK STREET

Reliable
POPLIN SHIRTS
Neat Stripes in Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6
CROWN-ALL HATS
Super Quality 19/6 Smart Colours 27/6
HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

HENWOODS
Are Good to You
HENWOODS, opp. City Hall
Also SPRINGS and PRETORIA

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs. May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, 10-11 Commercial Exchange Buildings Main Street, Johannesburg. Bloemfontein, Box 583. Port Elizabeth Box 2. East London, Box 62. The Northern Assurance Company Limited.
ALEC BURDEN, A.R.SAN.I.
Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber Drainer, and Gas Fitter Hot Water Installations
183, Claim Street, corner Kotze Street. Hillbrow. Phone 44-3022

PIETERMARITZBURG
The Pietermaritzburg Co-Operative Society Ltd.
138 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning OUR SOCIETY.

MACKAY BROTHERS & McMAHON Ltd.
Music, Pianos, Refrigerators
ATWATER KENT RADIO
180 Church Street Phone 2570

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 Church Street Tel. 2918

PORT ELIZABETH
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA
B. C. B. Stones (Pty.) Ltd.
Pretoria's Popular Shopping Hub
You are cordially invited to visit our new Fabric Hall
P. O. Box 1072 Telephones 5174-5
TOM BECKETT
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
Church Street
The right place for good boots, shoes and men's outfitting.

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

'AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable.
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

Overells
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores.
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

Be Smart—yet comfortable—
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right." Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. MORRIS SHOE STORE
222 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

'AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Mr. B. Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
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Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Must Rustle His Own

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A LARGE number of folks acquires the idea that if they puts a mortgage on the home place an' sends Ezra through college, why he can throw a leg over his sheepskin an' canter along the trail of life like a mounted policeman singlefootin' majestic through the city park. I reckon, however, if you will look around, you will find a heap of college men which has browsed copious among the classics, dry-camped with Homer, an' soldiered through all of Cæsar's wars, which is pushin' 'a street cleaner's cart, drivin' a icewagon, or deliverin' family washin's for their wives. "A. B." trailin' after a gent's name don't always mean "At Bat." Success depends mostly on the efforts of a man, hisself, after he gets to where he has to rustle his own grazin', so to speak.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

***Alterative** — *Aul'-ter-a-tiv* (*au* as in *haul*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

***Atrocities** — *A-tros'-i-tiz* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second *i* short).

Conquered—The *n* is as in *ink*.

***Corporeal**—*Cor-po'-re-al* (first *o* circumflex as in *orb*, second long, *e* as in *create*, *a* clipped-short). No more straining for the short *o* as in *cot*.

Cruel—Two syllables.

Cursed (Gen. 49:7)—A participial adjective, sounded as two syllables.

Ecclesiastical—First *e* is short. As a general rule, a vowel thus preceding a doubled consonant is short.

Effected—Each *e* is short.

Haggai — *Hag'-a-i* (first *a* short, second as in *chaotic*, *i* long).

Iota — The smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; *i-o'-ta* (*i* and *o* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Issachar—Calls for an *s* sound, not *z*, *Iss'-a-kar*. (short *i*, first *a* as in *sofa*, second two-dot as in *arm*).

***Magnetism** — *Mag'-net-izm* was too much of a strain; so it is now plain *mag'-neh-tizm* (short *a*, *e* clipped-short, *i* short).

Mankind—When a noun designating the human race, principal stress is on the second syllable, secondary on the first, *man-kind'*. When a noun distinguishing men from women, the accents are reversed.

***Peremptorily**—The accent is now preferred on the second syllable, *per-emp'-to-rih-ly* (first *e* as in *maker*, second *e* short, *o* as in *obey*, *i* short).

Pharisees—The new Webster's still calls for a short *a* as in *fat* in this word and in "Pharisaical," but prevailing usage is undoubtedly *fair-*.

Possess—The *o* is clipped-short as in *connect*.

***Sanctuary** — *Sangk'-tu-er-y* (short *a*, *u* as in *unite*, *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Seeth—Two syllables.

Shiloh (Gen. 49:10) — Hebrew *shiyloh*, "tranquil." Scholars believe the word here refers to the Messiah (so, too, the old Targumists). *Shi'-lo* (both vowels long).

Thence—*Th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

*Asterisks mark words which, according to first choice in the new second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, are pronounced differently from first-choice requirements indicated in the first edition.

Daily Anecdote

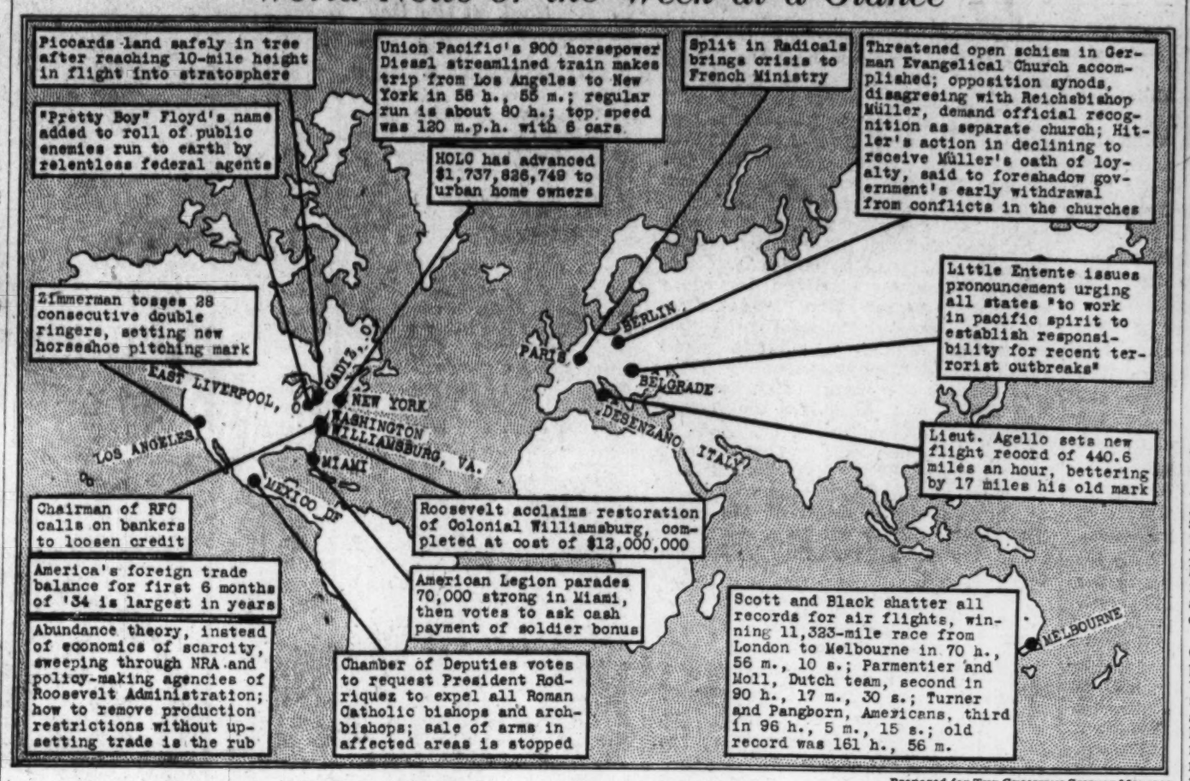
Free Jokes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Lord Bishop F. L. Deane, of Aberdeen, Scotland, was speaking at a Chicago Sunday Evening Club.

There had been told several Scotch jokes, some at the expense of the lord bishop, and they had brought their laughs; but when the guest of the evening got up to speak he said: "Well, those jokes are the only things we can get into your country free of duty."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Picards land safely in tree after reaching 10-mile height in flight into stratosphere
"Pretty Boy" Floyd's name added to roll of public enemies run to earth by relentless federal agents
Union Pacific's 900 horsepower Diesel streamlined train makes trip from Los Angeles to New York in 56 h., 55 m.; regular run is about 80 h.; top speed was 120 m.p.h. with 6 cars
HOLC has advanced $1,737,826,749 to urban home owners
Split in Radicals brings crisis to French Ministry
Threatened open schism in German Evangelical Church accomplished; opposition synods, disagreeing with Reichsbishop Müller, demand official recognition as separate church; Hitler's action in declining to receive Müller's oath of loyalty, said to foreshadow government's early withdrawal from conflicts in the churches
Zimmerman tosses 28 consecutive double ringers, setting new horseshoe pitching mark
Little Entente issues pronouncement urging all states "to work in pacific spirit to establish responsibility for recent terrorist outbreaks"
Lieut. Agello sets new flight record of 440.6 miles an hour, bettering by 17 miles his old mark
Chairman of RFC calls on bankers to loosen credit
Roosevelt acclaims restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, completed at cost of $12,000,000
America's foreign trade balance for first 6 months of '34 is largest in years
American Legion parades 70,000 strong in Miami, then votes to ask cash payment of soldier bonus
Abundance theory, instead of economics of scarcity, sweeping through NRA and policy-making agencies of Roosevelt Administration; how to remove production restrictions without upsetting trade is the rub
Chamber of Deputies votes to request President Rodriquez to expel all Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops; sale of arms in affected areas is stopped
Scott and Black shatter all records for air flights, winning 11,323-mile race from London to Melbourne in 70 h., 56 m., 10 s.; Parmentier and Moll, Dutch team, second in 90 h., 17 m., 30 s.; Turner and Pangborn, Americans, third in 96 h., 5 m., 15 s.; old record was 161 h., 56 m.
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DESENZANO, ITALY
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Belial

THIS word "Belial" occurs frequently in the Old Testament in such phrases as "children of Belial" (I Sam. 10:27), "men of Belial," (I Kings 21:13), "daughter of Belial" (I Sam. 1:16); and the capitalization might well lead one to suppose that, as there used, "Belial" was a proper name.

On the contrary, "Belial" as employed in these passages, is simply the English form of a Hebrew term meaning "worthlessness," compounded of *beli*, "not" or "without," and *yaal*, "worth, use, profit." Hence the renderings preferred by the American Revised version: "worthless fellows" (I Sam. 10:27), "base fellows" (I Kings 21:13), and "a wicked woman" (I Sam. 1:16). However, in some of the later Jewish writings, such as the Book of Jubilees and in the New Testament, "Belial" came to be employed as a synonym either for "Satan" or "Antichrist," as in Paul's question put to the Corinthian church: "What concord hath Christ with Belial?" (II Cor. 6:15).

Remember?

Readers are invited to use this department to remind youngsters of the advantages of the "old days."

When we used to wear dropped-stitch lisle stockings in fanciful patterns? (Mrs. Ethel G. A., Providence.)

When we bought a buckram hat and chose the trimming for the milliner? (Mrs. R. E. M., Ottawa.)

When mother had a caller, and you wished she would stay to tea, because of the extra preparation? (Mrs. Lulu M. H., Los Angeles.)

When all-wool dresses were lined throughout, and the skirts were interlined with crinoline to the knees? (Mrs. Ruby H. T., Lewiston, Idaho.)

The starched "dickey" that was worn on Sundays over the week-day shirt? (Leonard M., West Orange, N. J.)

When father brought home a nickel's worth of sticky candy for a family of eight? (Mrs. Catherine I. S., Lincoln, Neb.)

When we went to Sunday school picnics on a hayrack trimmed with evergreens and flags, and drawn by four horses decorated with fly nets and tassels? (Belle S. M., Detroit.)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Presently, it appears, a floating island will be something we'll be landing transatlantic planes on instead of merely spooning out of dessert dishes.

Detroit Free Press: You'll notice that crowds never smash news cameras that would show them doing something noble.

Punch: A paper urges that the purchase of a certain make of 10 h. p. car will find work for 18 men. It is not stated if the owner is included.

Quotation for Today

BRAVE conquerors! for so you are, that war against your own affections and the huge army of the world's desires.—SHAKESPEARE.

Pie-Eating Championship

Haydn S. Pearson, Newton Highlands, Mass., Happened Around Just as Four Blueberry Pies Had Disappeared Simultaneously; and He Recorded the Four-way Tie for the Monitor Camera Club.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Time for Weariness

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came to me the Notable Men of the Congregation where I serve, and they said to me, Safed, thou dwellest too far from the Synagogue. Behold, we have prepared for thee an House hard by the Synagogue. Come thou and Keturah and thine Household, and all that thou hast, and dwell in the House that we have prepared for thee.

Then were our hearts glad. For we had lived for the space of three years in an Hired House; and for all it had been Comfortable, it had not been Home. And we found it a place of Weeds, and we left it with an Hedge of Hollyhocks round about it.

Now there was an Ethiopian maiden in the kitchen of Keturah, but she had left us for a Season. And while she was gone, even during the time of the Moving, Keturah hired another Ethiopian, whose name was Lottie. And she was in her stature a Giantess, and in her disposition a Mule. And Keturah was as a Child beside her. . . . And Keturah stood in fear of her.

And the children of Keturah said, Fire her; and let her not have dominion over thee; for she is an Ogress and a Savage.

But Keturah said, Not till after the Moving, lest a worse thing befall me.

And the days of the moving came. There came likewise the days of the Packing. There came likewise the days of the Unpacking. And men came and did what they could be hired to do; for the Men of my Congregation are generous men, and they said, Labor not thou nor Keturah, but Hire it Done, and we will Pay for it.

And we sought to do so, for they are Generous Men. But there was much hard work to be done.

And I spake to Lottie, and said, Take thou hold of this box and lift with me.

And she said, Yassir. And she lifted.

And I said, Go thou to the Basement and bring me hither an Hammer and see that thou hasten.

And she said, Yassir. And she went and came again.

And the more I spake, the More Meek she became. And I was minded to be harsh with her, for being Insolent to Keturah. And the harder she worked the more Amiable she got.

And this continued for the space of Two Weeks, till we were settled in the new home. And Lottie was Gentle, and Obedient, and Mighty Useful.

And Keturah beheld with great admiration.

And it came to pass on the Afternoon of the Second Saturday, that I spake kindly to Lottie, and I said, Lottie, art thou not Tired?

And she Laughed Loud and Long, and she said, I Nebbah Gits Tard Till I Sets Down.

Now when she thus spake I almost loved Lottie. For I have known so many good people who Start Something, and Get Tired Almost Immediately. And I composed a Blessing for those who are like Lottie in this, that Hard Work appalleth them not, and they are Not Quitters. And this is the blessing:

Blessed are they who having begun a Good Work Do not Get Tired till the Work is Done, and They Sit Down.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Tearoom for Children

ONE young woman desirous of making some extra money, conceived the idea of opening a tearoom just for children.

She bought some small tables and chairs, and her husband made more; then they decorated the walls of their rooms in suitable designs pleasing to children. She then announced an Opening Day, and invited all the children in the neighborhood as guests. She made an effort to make all food very attractive, making molds for the various servings and using china that would delight children. She sent cards home with these children with a notice that she was serving luncheon each day suitable for school children. She also announced that she would gladly arrange for parties.

As she lived near a large school she soon had a number of children coming to her place to eat, and her fame spread so that she has had to increase her accommodations. Because she serves the food in such a charming way, she is teaching children to eat all foods without fuss, thus gaining the gratitude of the parents. A. S.

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to send in to this department jottings of beautiful or colorful impressions.

The end of a rainbow on an orange grove.

A mother tucking in bed with a good-night kiss, the children who themselves have become parents.

A cloud-flecked sky, with a new moon, and the setting sun casting its colors on the clouds.

A rippleless, shadow-fringed lake with wild ducks on it.
—*M. C. T., Pasadena, Calif.*

A sailboat on the horizon.

Moss growing on a rock.

A slim crescent moon.
—*Elizabeth C., East Orange, N. J.*

The silent appearing of stars on a clear night, as one of our beloved poets puts it: "Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven, blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

The gentle trickling of a woodland stream.

A field of yellow, waving wheat.
—*Mrs. Blanche D. S., Haddon Heights, N.J.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Law of Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fayetteville, Ark.

MARGARET and Myrtle, six years and eight, respectively, had both been wanting to join their playmates in the roller-skating fun, but there seemed to be no money available for the skates. However, great was Margaret's delight one day when a friend of the family gave her a book of trading stamps; enough to buy just the kind of roller skates she had dreamed of!

Margaret's mother took the happy child down town, and together they picked out the shining skates. They were expensive ones, but the clerk arranged to exchange them for the stamps. Up until this time Margaret had been starry-eyed with excitement. But now the clerk and the mother noticed a perplexed look on the child's face.

"Mother," said Margaret finally, "would it be polite for me to have skates and for Myrtle not to have any?"

The question answered itself, for the clerk said he was sure he could find "two pretty good pairs of skates" for the price of this one pair. The two pairs were taken; and needless to say, two little girls were made very happy.

This little incident has a pleasant sequel. Margaret soon afterward was invited to a party. When it came time for the little host to open his presents he found that his mother had bought him a very fine pair of roller skates. And on opening another package, what should she find but another expensive pair of skates! Margaret found the beautiful skates dropped into her lap. The happy scene continued as Margaret at once selected another child and told her that she might have the skates she had recently bought.

When the party was over, Margaret returned home, a thrilled little girl who had learned something about giving.

In Lighter Vein

Fish Story

A young mother, upon her husband's return from his law office in the evening, met him at the door with a proud smile.

"Oh, dearie, we weighed the baby today for the first time. And he weighs 47 pounds."

"A 6-week-old child weighs 47 pounds? Impossible! What did you weigh him on?"

"On the scales that you carry in your kit to weigh the fish you catch."
—*South Dakota Bar Journal.*

Just Curious

"I beg your pardon," said the hotel clerk, "but what is your name?"

"Name?" echoed the guest who had just signed the register. "Don't you see my signature there?"

"Yes, sir," answered the clerk. "That's what aroused my curiosity."

His Best Work

They had been discussing the habit of certain authors who do most of their work at night.

"When does our old friend Scribbler do his best work?" asked A.

"In the daytime," replied B. "That's when he mows the lawn and keeps the garden generally in order."
—*Montreal Star.*

Preparation

"Daddy, I want to be an arctic explorer."

"That's fine, my boy."

"But, Daddy, I want to go into training at once."

"How so?"

"Well, I want a dollar a day for ice cream so that I can get accustomed to the cold."

What She Wanted to Know

"Do you keep your cows in pasture?" asked the young housekeeper as she paid the milkman.

"Certainly, madam."

"Well, I just wondered. You see, I've heard that pasteurized milk is so much better."

Today's Limerick

Although father's income was meagre,
A lass was decidedly eagre
To have her debut
And pass in revut,
Becoming a real Junior Leagre.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"Whew!"

By CARMACK

The Boss had me worried for a moment or two this afternoon—
He picked me up and began to swing me back and forth—
Then suddenly I found myself sailing through the air—
But instead of getting a hard bump on the ground as I expected, I landed in a big pile of soft leaves—
Oh, Boy! talk about a pleasant surprise—That certainly was one!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Pound-Dollar Understanding

IT IS axiomatic that world stabilization of currencies is dependent upon a prior understanding between the pound and the dollar. These are the two currencies that dominate world trade. If the two units could come together, then the difficulties facing the so-called "gold bloc"—France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland—would begin to look less formidable. They are still clinging to currencies which have a fixed value in terms of gold. What troubles these countries most is the uncertain gold status of the two currencies that not so long ago seemed as stable in terms of gold as the Rock of Gibraltar. A cheaper pound or a cheaper dollar means that the goods priced in these currencies are able to "outcompete" in world markets the goods of countries having gold-priced currencies.

The dollar is all but stabilized. Only the privilege vested in the President by the law of January 31 allowing Mr. Roosevelt to vary the gold content of the dollar within 15 per cent accounts for the qualification. It is knit to gold. Yet the President refuses to *call* the present level fixed. What prevents the President from saying that the 59-cent dollar is definitive has as yet been anybody's guess. Two weeks ago we hazarded that the reason lay in the unstabilized condition of the pound. Ambassador Robert W. Bingham's plea at Edinburgh for a pound-dollar understanding fortifies that feeling. "I do not doubt," he said, "that with proper understanding and coöperation, we may not only protect and further our own interests but may play a magnificent rôle in aiding a world ill nearly unto death."

What does the pound think? A year ago last July it was the dollar that was recalcitrant. At the World Economic Conference a plan had been prepared by the British and American delegations for tying the two units together on a "testing" basis of $3.90—$4.10 to the pound. At the last minute President Roosevelt wrecked the plan. Now, assuming that Mr. Bingham is putting out a feeler, it is the turn of the pound to be coy. In the last eighteen months the pound has pursued its own w. y without overmuch regard for either the gold bloc or Washington. It has seemed to say to the dollar, "We gave you a chance at the world conference. If you want nationalistic currencies, we'll see what we can do with the pound." Neville Chamberlain, in a speech less than a month ago, spoke more or less in this strain.

So the pound has been extending its sovereignty over a huge trade area that may be called Sterlingaria. Country after country has elected to link its fortunes—i. e., its currencies—to sterling. For a long time the pound stayed in stable relation with the franc and the dollar. But that was only by grace of the British monetary authorities. Of late weeks it has been allowed to slip in terms of gold. Since the dollar is tied to gold in virtue of the act of January 31, the result has been a cheapening of Sterlingaria currencies against the entire world. This is what has perturbed Washington—as the capital of the dollar—as well as Paris—as the capital of the gold bloc. The Brussels Conference, called to reëxamine the situation of the gold bloc nations, was the answer of the gold bloc.

Washington's riposte has been veiled behind intricate financial operations and administrative secrecy. Financial writers have detected the beginning of currency warfare. By this they mean competition between the dollar and the pound for the absurd honor of which could be cheaper. In the fight the dollar would, of course, be fighting with one hand tied behind its back. It is linked to gold, and only a fresh devaluation would enable it to fight on more or less even terms. What the United States could do—and what rumor says it has been doing—is to buy pounds in Paris, and so try to balk the cheapening of the pound. By strengthening the pound in terms of francs, it could strengthen the pound in terms of dollars, since both the franc and the dollar have a common denomination in gold.

Mr. Bingham's speech may be the opening gun in a different kind of warfare—a give and take between men of good will on both sides of the Atlantic seeking to explore anew the possibilities of a pound-dollar understanding. Let us have an armistice before the other kind of wasting war adds conflict to the existing monetary confusion. That Washington is willing seems to be indicated by the proposals submitted to the agricultural conference at Rome calling for monetary coöperation as well as by Mr. Bingham's speech.

Pension Planning Requires Care

LIKE Rome, a satisfactory system of retirement pensions is not built in a day. Not even in one of those prolonged creatures of parliamentary fiction called "a legislative day." This point is borne home by the decision of Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that the railroad pension act passed by the last Congress is unconstitutional.

The point, moreover, is of importance in connection with the fact that the coming session of Congress will presumably receive recommendations from a special Cabinet committee for a system of social insurance including probably old-age pensions and unemployment insurance for all types of industry throughout the United States.

Every argument that can be made—and they are many—for such a pension system is an argument in favor of first making the system sound enough to withstand all assaults, legal, social and financial. Judge Wheat has pointed out serious flaws in the rather hastily written and more hastily enacted rail pension law, among them the fact that it would assure support to employees dismissed for cause even before the passage of the act. Even President Roosevelt in signing the bill said it was crudely drawn and would require many amendments.

It may well be hoped that Congress will find a way of giving the United States a practical and just system of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. Equally one may hope that it will take the necessary time and study to assure that the details of the plans have been worked out to a degree of soundness that will save the system from defeating itself.

Unrepealed

HISTORY via quotation: On May 8, 1929, a headline—"Women Drunk Under Dry Act." On Oct. 23, 1930, another—"Deaths From Alcoholism Increasing Among Women."

On Dec. 6, 1933, a very large headline—"Prohibition Repeal Is Ratified at 5:32 p. m."

On March 21, 1934, a news report—"An increase of 40 per cent in the number of women arrested for drunkenness during the three months of repeal in Boston has been officially tabulated." On Oct. 24, 1934, at a hearing before the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Commission, a remark by Commission Chairman William P. Hayes—"Drinking by young women has increased enormously, outrageously. I don't know where it is going to end!"

Bonus Bombing

THE American Legion's vote for immediate payment of the bonus comes at the worst of times. In three of the five depression years the better element in the Legion has succeeded in heading off a demand which would have financially embarrassed the Government. In 1930, 1931 and 1933 the Legionnaires refused to ask for disbursements in addition to the $1,000,000,000 a year in benefit payments to disabled veterans. But now, when the condition of the country is more critical than ever, when the public debt has mounted dangerously, when desperate and destructive inflation can be avoided only by early and resolute measures to reduce federal spending, the Legion puts in a bill for $2,500,000,000 that is not due until 1945.

Nor is it this estimated cost of cash payment which is the greatest threat to the federal credit. The Roosevelt Administration first established its credit and proved its strength by passing the Economy Bill. In that measure the savings were no more important than the proof that the Government could withstand political pressure from blocs seeking special-interest expenditures. That demonstration of power and the Administration's firm and confident handling of the banking emergency were the foundations of a remarkable revival of confidence in the Government. If the political power of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars is now proved sufficient to obtain this special treatment despite the desperate condition of the federal finances, then much of the confidence in the Government, which is the basis of credit, will be largely destroyed.

Not that payment of the bonus would bankrupt the country. Other and larger bills are being met. Unhappily, the Government has acted at times as if its main concern were to get rid of money. And there are undoubtedly some leaks in the spending. But nowhere is there a handing out of federal funds at the political demand of such a bloc as the Legion.

Public works may be subject to some political or local pressure. But the great bulk of them are useful improvements which are giving employment and helping the heavy industries, regarded as the key to industrial recovery. And as for funds advanced through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to banks and other businesses, they are recoverable loans, many of which have been repaid. In relief there may be mistakes, but the main effect is to aid the weak and the suffering.

The bonus would go to the rich and poor alike. It is a demand for preferment over the weak and the suffering, for already the relief open to all citizens is open to needy veterans, while disabled veterans are taken care of in hospitals or by disability benefits.

Federal spending under political pressure of this type would be far more destructive than the same spending for legitimate recovery. The bonus would be a spur to retail trade, but primarily it would be a political present, not a recovery or relief measure. To hurl such a demand at the beleaguered Treasury today is in effect to toss a bomb at the national credit.

Cromwell as He Was

Book of the Day

OLIVER CROMWELL has ceased to be an enigma. Paradox he is, but mystery no longer. At last the world may really know the man, because he has found a biographer who, upon the foundation of the monumental work of S. R. Gardiner and Sir Charles Firth, has reared an interpretation which has as its keystone sympathetic understanding.

This new biography (OLIVER CROMWELL, by John Buchan. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $4.50) is admirable both in its restraint and in its boldness. In its restraint, because one might have forgiven such a skillful story-teller as Mr. Buchan for trying to produce something like a "fictionized biography." This he has not done. The book is a genuine biography, based on unimpeachable sources and thoroughly in keeping with the tenets of modern historical research.

The book is bold, because it does not content itself with accepting all the judgments formulated by scholarly historians of the past. When Mr. Buchan arrives at a different conclusion, he does not hesitate to say so, and he always gives his reason why.

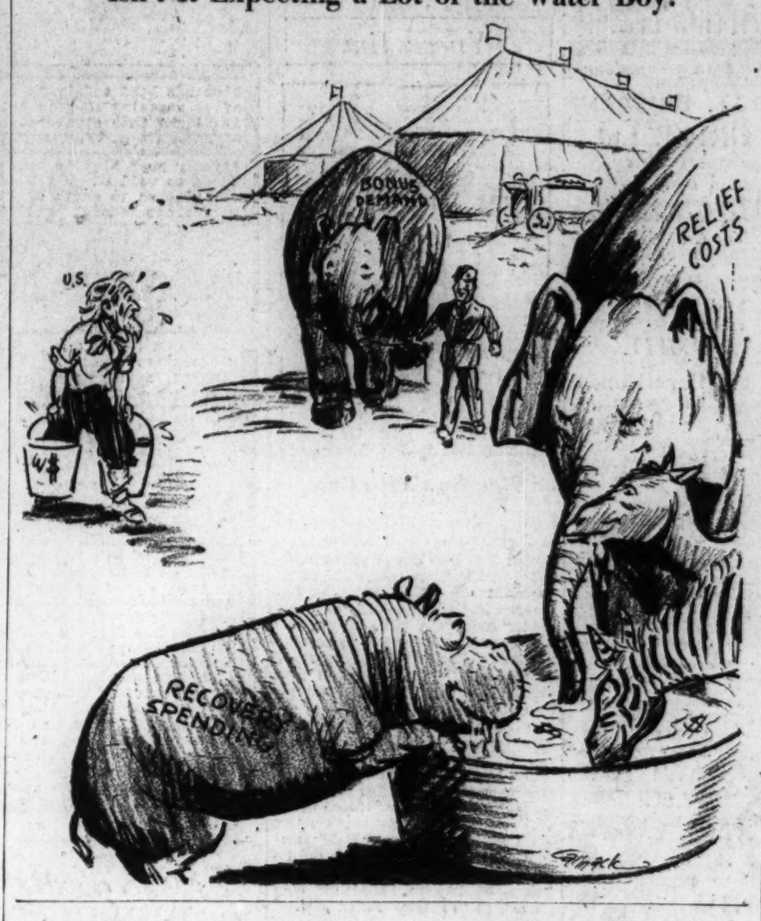
British historiography reached a high point with the recent publication of Trevelyan's "England Under Queen Anne." Mr. Buchan's volume continues in this noble tradition. At a time when the writing of history is impossible in many countries, due to political disturbances and the censorship of opinion, there is cause for gratitude that new standards of excellence are being established in this field.

There are few passages in modern biography which can surpass the opening paragraphs of Mr. Buchan's work, where he depicts the constant struggle of Cromwell to live the life he would have lived, in an environment which obliged him almost always to do the opposite. Cromwell was, says Mr. Buchan, a devotee of law, yet "he was forced to be often lawless; a civilian to the core, he had to maintain himself by the sword; with a passion to construct, his task was chiefly to destroy; the most scrupulous of men, he had to ride roughshod over his own scruples and those of others; the tenderest, he had continually to harden his heart; the most English of our greater figures, he spent his life in opposition to the majority of Englishmen; the realist, he was condemned to build that which could not last."

There are two ways of writing history. One is to search out the facts and then seek to form a reasoned judgment. That is what Mr. Buchan has done. The other way is to form an opinion and then set about proving it. That is what Hilaire Belloc (CROMWELL. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $4) appears to have done. The two books appear simultaneously and provide an interesting contrast in biographical method and procedure.

LEWIS REX MILLER

Isn't It Expecting a Lot of the Water Boy?



"Into the Blue Far Above Us—"

OUR father was breaking sod, his gleaming plowshare cutting through the stubborn roots of the buffalo grass, tearing them from the soil that they had held safe against the blasting prairie winds for uncounted centuries and turning them up to lie helplessly under the arid summer sky. We followed close behind him, two little girls in starched calico dresses, delighting in the cool touch of the new turned furrow on our bare feet.

The warm air flowed about us, the creak of the harness on Ruby, the white mare, and Rhoda, the bay, was pleasantly familiar to our ears and the smoke trailing upward from the chimney of our sod house near at hand suggested that our mother was agreeably occupied within—perhaps even baking cookies.

From time to time we glanced up to where, high in the sky, a lone buzzard circled idly, easing himself into the wind and gliding with it in one magnificent, effortless sweep. We envied him floating there, borne aloft where we could not follow no matter how energetically we flapped our small arms.

Then, as we watched the sky that was empty except for the sun and the buzzard, there appeared before our eyes a thing so strange that to this day we remember the wonder of it. Out of the Southwest, the home, in our fancy, of the mirage and the whirlwind, there appeared a score or more of tiny objects. These grew and grew so rapidly that almost before we had exclaimed over them they had taken form and become great, gray-white birds.

* * *

The buzzard and the hawk we knew. Our mother had once shot down a hawk that was stealing her chickens. So we had seen at close range the savage beak and talons, and had marveled at the delicate gradations of color on his wing feathers. Admiration was mingled with our disapproval of him. He was a bad character, but there was a beauty about him, too.

We knew the joyous meadowlark and the mournful turtle dove with his sober coat and his gay feet. We knew the gray prairie owl that definitely announced the spring.

But these birds were neither hawks nor buzzards nor owls. They dwarfed the ground sparrow and the English sparrow, and they made the killdeer with his haunting cry seem commonplace. They were larger than the zooming nighthawks, that dipped down to scoop water from the pond beside our windmill without ever folding their wings, although not so large as the eagle our postmaster had captured and displayed in a cage outside his country store.

We ran, breathless, to the house, and our mother came out to join us. Together we watched the strangers drop down upon the furrows our father had plowed. Silently they folded their wings, making one long, trim line of their bodies like the line of a superior racing craft, and hungrily they fell upon the luckless grubs that had not yet burrowed their way to the safety of the earth.

"What are they?" we asked, but our parents could not answer us.

"They look like sea gulls," our mother said finally, and she brought a book from the house. We looked at the picture of the sea gulls, and we looked at these birds, and were convinced that she was right.

* * *

We were in the grip of an excitement hard to define. Sea gulls—had their eyes looked upon the great waters that live particularly in the imagination of those whose forefathers have followed the sea?

All that morning they stayed in our new-plowed field, gorging upon the grubs and worms that had surely never expected to come to so bizarre an end. Then they consulted together in shrill tones, lifted their wings widely to stretch them, and, rested and fed, they took again to the air. We reached toward them, crying, "Oh, stop! Stop! Stay with us!" But they circled twice and dwindled into the northeast as rapidly as they had come.

They left us once more to the sparrow and the hawk and the sand hill crane. The quail whistled, the prairie hen hid her nest in the grass, and the saucy blackbirds flew in chattering flocks. In time, even, when the trees we had set out grew larger, a mocking bird came to nest in an apple tree and to make the moonlit nights sparkle with his melody and his mischief. But the sea gulls did not return. They came in mystery and in mystery they went, to far lands where we could not follow, and they left us with a nostalgia for some ocean we have not yet seen. The coasts we have visited have been fair, but the gulls that cry there speak a language we do not recognize. Only in dreams, I think, shall we see again the white birds that came to us one summer morning long ago.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

One Safe Preëlection Forecast

By Frank L. Perrin

DAYS before this writing, the time had passed when a wise forecaster would take upon himself the doubtful privilege of attempting to predict the result of the contests in the several states where close battles are being waged. All too soon, he would realize, the actual figures would prove or disprove his foresightedness. Along in August or September the table-makers arrogate to themselves wisdom and a prophetic vision denied to those whom they would enlighten, but whom they sometimes mislead. Strangely enough these uncertified volunteer experts seem never to agree. The students and observers of the weather, than which nothing is more fickle, more often make guesses more nearly correct.

However intense has been the feeling, or however bitter the animosities engendered in the congressional and state election campaigns now closing, no predominating national issue has or will be determined by the results. But it may soon come to be realized that in these so-called off-year elections one most important precedent has been established. I am inclined to the belief that no argument is needed, even if that argument were documented by long columns of figures, to convince studious observers in the United States that at no time since the '60's have political party ties been so lightly regarded by the electorate as now.

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It is reasonably safe, if this fact is admitted or established, to forecast, perhaps before the presidential election in 1936, the establishment of an independent political party. It is not certain that this new party—if established—will assimilate or inherit the strength of any existing political bloc or so-called third party. Probably it will be less radical than the radically inclined would wish, and less conservative than the standpat champions of Democratic or Republican high command would demand.

The contests now drawing near a close in Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and other states have determined no vital issues. They have, however, been symptomatic, interesting, and important solely because they have afforded an opportunity for the expression of something more than dictated partisan opinion and the will of party leaders. They have indicated the unwillingness of men and women voters longer to subordinate their own welfare, as they conceive it, to the welfare or profit of any particular political party or its intrenched beneficiaries. Party lines as they existed in 1928 and before are shattered.

Many will insist that if out of this stirring and conglomerate sense of things, this sincere desire for something new if it is to be better, there shall be reflected and become tangible, and preferably by carefully safeguarded evolutionary rather than revolutionary processes, a sane and sound idealism, there must, first of all, be a merging or coalition of those elements or exponents which through the years have best expressed democracy as that is understood and defined in a republic. Enough of good, of honesty, of equality of opportunity has been established and made capable of expression in our country to inspire the constant faith that all this can be preserved and made vital.

In this reasonable idealism there is no class distinction either of wealth or dependence, either of progress or poverty. But we have sometimes veered far from this line, either in one direction or another. There are those who would go still farther, just now, in the effort to penalize so-called special privilege. They would destroy the capitalistic citadel and return to or relapse into something of which they know little because they were so long protected against it.

* * *

Every thinking student of present-day conditions will admit, if he is unbiased, that but for the lust for political preferment and power and their attendant perquisites, an overwhelming majority of both Democratic and Republican electors would gladly support, say in the presidential and congressional elections two years hence, those who would pledge themselves to unite in forming a truly representative government, whether coalition or independent in point of fact.

There has been, as we all realize, a definite turning away from the ultra conservative, with the swing, at least at present, entirely too far toward the radical left. Much of this has been for emphasis, to impress the fact that the rank and file are in no mood longer to follow an outmoded leadership. Few of those who now voice the loudest protests will stray too far from the highway of safety.

The emergency, the opportunity and the hour demand that such a way be provided for the expression, not of the selfish will of radical capitalism or of radical proletarianism, but of the sincere desire of an unselfish and conscience-guided people for equality and a sharing of all good.

The Wide Horizon

Ramsay MacDonald and Party Power

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

BEFORE long the final session of the 1934 "National" Parliament will begin. It may or may not last through the political year 1935; but the end of it, whenever it comes, will usher in a general election. This will be no ordinary election. The huge majority which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's National Government secured three years ago is, in any event, doomed to disappear. What kind of a majority will succeed it, and by whom will the new majority be led?

No enthusiasm in any quarter has marked Mr. MacDonald's return from his long holiday. While he was away he faded completely out of the picture. Unkind tongues say he was simply forgotten by the public and the press, if not by his colleagues; and, without unkindness, the fact may be noted that, during the summer, the shaken popularity of the National Government tended to increase. Now that he is back at work, the old speculations upon his future have revived and, with them, musings on the future of the National Government itself.

A very unkind critic has reckoned that, since he began his task as Prime Minister of the present Government, Mr. MacDonald has spent nearly six months out of harness. This critic suggests that, if he is not able to do his full tale of work, the Prime Minister should resign—but hastens to add that he "has not got the resigning mind."

Whatever truth there may be in this acrid remark, fairness demands that Mr. MacDonald's position, and duty, should be looked at from another angle. He may be persuaded, as most Britons are, that the time for a return to party government is still distant. Though he is the leader of the "National Labor" group, that little organization is too insignificant to stamp him as a party man.

* * *

On the other hand Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who is the most "National" of all possible successors to Mr. MacDonald, is the leader of the powerful Conservative Party. Only in special circumstances could he claim allegiance as a leader free from party lines.

At the annual Conservative Party convention this year the chairman told Mr. Baldwin some "home truths," and said his followers would rather see him clothed as a "true blue" Tory than in "National" motley. The convention, too, showed a rebellious spirit upon the project for constitutional reform in India to which the National Government is committed. Only by 543 votes against 520 did the party executive escape defeat, and then only because some hundreds of delegates abstained from voting. Opposition to Indian reform in the Conservative ranks may yet play a part in determining the fate of the National Government.

Meanwhile the Labor Party has been striving to put its house in order and to find common ground on which the extremer Socialists, under Sir Stafford Cripps, can work with the more sedate trade union representatives. On paper it has succeeded—by inviting Sir Stafford to join the labor executive and by adopting a platform that foreshadows the establishment of a Socialist State. But the most striking fact that emerged from the Labor Party convention is that the trade unions are in command.

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While this fact may reassure moderate supporters of the Labor Party it merely masks the very thing against which the country revolted so emphatically in August and again in October, 1931. Then it was seen that a Labor Government could not be trusted to do its national duty against the behests of the irresponsible junta known as the T. U. C., or General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which decides trade union policy. The country as a whole has not yet forgiven the last Labor Cabinet for having run away from what its members had recognized to be the imperative necessity of facing and solving the financial and economic crisis; and it seems unlikely that Labor will easily gain a majority in Parliament as long as there is room for suspicion that the T. U. C. would be able to impose its will on any Labor Cabinet.

For these and other reasons it is widely felt that by far the safest course would be for Mr. MacDonald to withdraw betimes and for Mr. Stanley Baldwin to succeed him as National Prime Minister. This would be possible were withdrawal free from any suspicion of having been caused by political pressure. It would not be possible if he were thought to have been driven from office by a Conservative intrigue. The question whether he has "the resigning mind" may therefore acquire some importance. Should he cling to office, even in the exalted belief that political indispensability demands complete self-sacrifice, he may bring on a crisis of formidable size.

It is perhaps in view of this possibility that Mr. Lloyd George thinks of returning, with reinforcements, from his potato fields and orchards at Churt to what has been in recent years his "lonely furrow" at Westminster. He is founding a new Welsh Liberal Party. He may shrewdly estimate that, in a truly national crisis, his plow might shear through the wood pavement of Downing Street. At all events this session of Parliament will be worth watching.